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Biggest Business Recovery Since '21 Is Now in Evidence; Heavy Industries Are in Van

Strongest in Steel Rail and Electric Equipment and Building

Confidence Revives

Improvement Began Year Ago and Indexes Indicate It Has Sound Basis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 26—The present month completes a 12-month period which has seen the most extensive recovery in general business in the United States since the recovery in 1921-1922 inaugurated the new era of a decade ago.

A year ago at this time the pulse of American business was hardly faster than it had been in July, 1933, when the excitement of inflation fears and the speculative effort to anticipate NRA had just finished stirring up the short-lived revival of 1933. For 20 months, recovery had marked time. Confidence had gone out of Wall Street; stock prices entered March in a downtrend.

Since that time American business has taken on new life and courage. The index of business activity of The Christian Science Monitor, published on the financial page every Monday, has risen by 6 per cent from 96.9 to 102.4.

Heavy Industries Revive

The heavy industries have revived. Earnings, dividends, stock prices, steel operations, electric power output, bank debits, railroad carloadings, income tax payments, capital flotations, building operations, and many other tangible signs of business have improved by from 5 to 100 per cent. The Federal Reserve index of industrial production has increased from 85 to 95. Best of all, the state of business confidence has sharply improved.

Nowhere is this shown better than in the annual reports of our large corporations. Accounting difficulties make it impossible to get these reports out immediately after the turn of the year, and as a result March is the usual month for the appearance of the yearly statements of such large corporations as United States Steel, Allied Chemical, General Electric, General Motors, and so on.

Practically without exception these reports have spoken a confidence in the future as well as a satisfaction over the achievement of the last year such as has not been seen in the present decade.

Capital Goods Lead

As was generally expected, the largest improvement has been in the equipment-making or so-called "capital goods" industries. Among these are the makers of steel, electrical equipment, railroad equipment, machine tools, and the building industry. The rally in these lines did not commence until the middle of the year, although the stock market started definitely upward before the end of the first quarter, following its traditional habit of anticipating business developments.

Starting in July, steel operations staged a sharp and to many observers mysterious expansion. Building was still stagnant, railroad orders were almost nil, and the season was a slack one for the automobile business. Orders for steel were largely in the "miscellaneous" category. By fall, however, the moving forward of the annual automobile show from January to November brought further business to steel makers, and for the fourth quarter of 1935 steel operations went to the highest sustained point in about five years, around 57 per cent.

Steel Improvement Continues

With the turn of the year it was feared that passing of the high tide of automobile orders would let steel operations down substantially. But after a lull in January, operations picked up in February and reached 60 per cent last week.

The result of the improvement has been to lift the industry out of its pauper role. By the fourth quarter of last year virtually all steel companies were out of the red. First quarter returns for this year are expected to show the whole industry making money.

Wage rates, now back to 1929 levels on an hourly basis, were maintained after the NRA umbrella was removed, but price shading again reappeared and in spite of recent changes in the method of quoting will probably again recur.

Railroad earnings began to revive in August, and have improved almost steadily since that time. Due to the extraordinary "leverage" in railroad financial structures the small increase in gross revenues has been translated into almost phenomenal increases in net operating income and net income after debt service.

Rail Financing Mounts

As a result rail financing has appeared in volume for the first time in five years, in some cases with the lowest coupons in a generation

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Topical Press

"Back on the Job"

Townsend Aid Faces Fire Of House Inquiry

Clements Agrees He Is No Economist—With Doctor Since 1928

Tells of Deposits

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 26—While politicians and the great political parties watched in uneasy suspense, a House investigating committee today opened the long-awaited investigation into the Townsend old-age pension movement here.

Robert E. Clements, recently resigned co-founder of the movement, went first on the stand and for an hour and a half answered a barrage of questions of uncertain import into his birth and origin, his early business activities, his associations with Dr. Francis E. Townsend, the retired Long Beach doctor who gave the movement its name, and the early history of the organization.

Nothing Startling

For the scores of members of Congress whose political fate is reputedly bound up with the outcome of the investigation, the opening hearing produced nothing of apparent significance. They stood in solid rows around the walls of the ornate House caucus room in which the hearing was held, listening intently to the testimony, but grumbling between questions that "not a single intelligent question has yet been asked." The general effect was to heighten the atmosphere of suspense surrounding the entire proceeding.

While there are countless rumors current as to alleged irregularities in the conduct of the organization which the committee intends to

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Laws of Steel Are Urged For Drunk Drivers

LaGuardia Survey in New York Blames Public for Lenient Attitude

Stiff Action Sought

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 26—Drastic changes in New York City traffic ordinances to impose heavy penalties on drunken drivers is recommended in a report by Mayor LaGuardia's survey committee which is before the Mayor today.

The committee holds that one of the basic reasons for automobile accidents is the more or less lenient attitude of the public toward motor vehicle drivers who are under the influence of liquor. It stresses the thought that the public here attaches no moral stigma to the moderate use of liquor and finds that magistrates are inclined to be influenced in drunken driver cases by the public attitude.

The committee recommends that the provision of the motor vehicle law defining as a statutory offense the operation of a motorcar by a person "while in an intoxicated condition" be amended to read while "under the influence of intoxicating liquor," and that it prohibit the operation of a motor vehicle by a person whose license or registration has been suspended.

Alcohol Test Is Favored

The committee also recommends that the commissioner of motor vehicles be authorized to conduct tests which would show whether the drivers of motor vehicles had been drinking and that fingerprints be made of all offenders against the motor vehicle law in order that "repeaters might readily be detected." It favors intensive educational campaigns against the use of alcohol by drivers of motor vehicles.

"Educational campaigns must go further and show the public that the person who operates an automobile under the influence of intoxicating liquor is a serious offender, because such operation inevitably and materially increases the threat of a potentially dangerous instrument," the report says. "It is a plain fact that a person need not be completely intoxicated before his operation of a car becomes dangerous.

Must Educate Public

"With proper development of these facts, public opinion will be ready to accept the fact that a person has no right to increase the potential hazards of the automobile by driving it when under the influence of liquor . . . It is purely a question of a man's responsibility toward other people while operating an automo-

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Arms and the Nations

New Armaments Race Challenges Peace Efforts—Secrecy and Suspicion Shroud Actual Aims—Defense Budgets Soar Generally

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By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 26—A world that has striven almost vainly since the war to shackle armaments, today faces a situation which challenges renewed efforts for removing the causes behind rearming.

While tension in Europe reaches a new high level, aircraft factories are known to be operating at capacity in many countries. Shipyards and munitions plants speed production. Arms budgets, sometimes publicly, often secretly, are being expanded.

Suspicions increase all around, largely because no one can be sure of exactly what is happening.

Military experts spend sleepless nights seeking to discover the actual strength of every possible enemy. The public is stirred by false reports or distorted figures as well as true ones. Facts are daily more difficult to find. Sets of statistics seldom agree. The concealing hand of censorship spreads farther every day.

Attempts to pierce the cloud of uncertainty can produce only general results. But because such results as can be found do provide a rough basis for comparison of the arms burden the nations are carrying, and the respective fruits of that burden in terms of military power, The Christian Science Monitor has assembled as many available current statistics as possible and presents from them herewith what it believes to be an objective and reasonably accurate analysis of the relative positions of the seven most heavily armed nations of the world.

Air Forces

Air force constitutes the newest and most spectacular feature of military power. Because of its uncertain and possibly enormous significance in a major war, the European nations particularly have surrounded their air strength figures with greater secrecy than others. In fact, the United States is the only country which makes public complete facts as to its actual strength in this respect.

Comparison is particularly deceptive in this category, because the European nations all have individual methods of computing their numbers of planes. Some list only what they term "first line" or available combat planes. Even the definition of "first line" varies considerably. United States figures show the total number of planes of all categories which the army and the navy possess on certain given dates. How much of such equipment is available for immediate war service is uncertain. England, on the other hand, lists only what is actually available for immediate military operations. Her total strength is supposed to be at least three times as large in view of her policy to have one reserve plane and one training plane behind every "first line" plane. But the facts are not available to the public.

What Germany possesses is almost entirely guesswork, although a first-line strength roughly equal to England, as Chancellor Hitler announced, is generally assumed to be correct in informed military circles.

Since the size of the various air forces has remained relatively constant during the last four or five years, the figures for 1935 are probably the

(Continued on Page 14, Column 6)

At London Parley

Wide World

Joseph Paul-Boncour
French Minister of State

Eden Demands British Back Locarno Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 26—Britain's intention to stand firm for definite action by Germany to show that she does not intend to break her future engagements as she broke the Locarno Pact was stressed by the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, in a momentous debate on foreign affairs here today.

Mr. Eden had to face the House of Commons which for the past few days has been decidedly critical of the Government's action in the present crisis, particularly in regard to the promise of military staff talks with the French and the Belgians and the proposal for an international police force on the German side of the frontier.

Limited Staff Talks

The Foreign Secretary made it clear that the staff talks are for a limited and definite purpose and period. They are to cover solely, he said, the possibility of an attack by Germany against France and Belgium and they refer only to the interim period before the general settlement is reached.

Mr. Eden made it clear, whether the country liked it or not, that Britain is definitely committed by the Locarno pact to this course of action. The threat that he would resign if Britain dishonored her written bond was unmistakable in the words, "I am not prepared to be the first foreign secretary to go back on a British signature."

The difficulty of the existing situation is that Germany is concen-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Hopkins Lifts Quota Limits On Flood Aid

To Spend $25,000,000 in 14 States as Needs Arise

Red Tape Slashed

Red Cross Voices New Appeal as Relief Burden Grows

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 26 — Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and the 10 other flood affected states will receive relief and rehabilitation money from the $25,000,000 emergency fund set aside by President Roosevelt in unspecified installments as needed, it became known here today.

Tentative limits on total amounts to be spent in each state were erased today by Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress Administrator, after consultation with his special envoys just back from surveys of flood regions. The federal fund, it has been decided, shall be kept as a pool from which money will be passed out to states as reconstruction and other projects are approved.

Relief Machinery Speeded

Federal relief machinery to meet the situation was speeded up today as Mr. Hopkins held almost continuous conferences with the men who have conferred with state officials and surveyed damage in a dozen states. The so-called "Nov. 1 Rule," which permits only those persons on relief rolls at that date to receive WPA jobs has been lifted on emergency projects. Other red tape has been cut to speed up disbursement of funds and get rehabilitation projects under way.

One reason it has been decided to keep a close hand on the spending of the $25,000,000 fund is the inclination of many local officials to use the money for rehabilitation of private homes and property. Many citizens, it seems, expect the Federal Government to come in, build them a new house, buy them a cow, clean up their yard, refinish their furniture and put all their property into shape as good as new.

To Stretch Law

The Works Act limits the use of federal relief funds to work on public property. Mr. Hopkins has assured local representatives that he will stretch the law as far as possible, allowing WPA men to clear debris and rebuild private establishments where there is actual danger to public health involved, but this leniency cannot by any means be interpreted to mean that the Government intends to reconstruct whole communities as they were before the flood.

The Works Progress Administration can have nothing to do with the supplying of funds for food, clothing and shelter for the destitute. This job is being taken care of by the American Red Cross with private funds contributed to its emergency flood fund. Contributions of $2,039,214 have been received toward this fund, but the need, judged by applications to Red Cross chapters, continues to grow. The 100,000 mark has already been passed in the number of flood-stricken families under Red Cross care. Damage to homes and household goods in all inundated areas is running considerably higher than the estimated total first set.

Further Funds Sought

In his plea for additional funds, Admiral Cary T. Grayson, chairman of the Red Cross, declared that "building and repair of damaged homes is necessary for families unable to help themselves, and household essentials must be replaced so that flood sufferers without resources will not become a burden to the community."

In Massachusetts alone, 33,000 families have been driven from their homes, according to Red Cross advices. Two hundred homes have been destroyed and 2000 badly damaged, while 9000 families have suffered major losses of household goods.

Pennsylvania Figures

In Pennsylvania, where floods did most damage, 488 homes have been reported destroyed and 23,124 badly damaged. Families suffering severe losses of household goods number 22,326.

A second reason the Works Progress Administration abandoned its tentative state allocations of flood funds was the unfavorable reaction of state officials to such limits. Then, too, it has been impossible for many of them to tell Mr. Hopkins offhand what share of the flood relief money their states can furnish. Final disbursement of the money will depend somewhat on the amounts contributed by the states themselves.

Aid to Home Owners

The demand for federal aid to individuals whose property was devastated by floods was reflected today in the introduction by Senator James J. Davis (R) of Pennsylvania, of a bill appropriating $50,000,000 for loans to home owners, farmers and small merchants through a flood loan commission.

Meanwhile plans were laid for reporting to the Senate next week of the $305,000,000 flood control bill providing for construction of reservoirs and levees in various states. Proposed expenditures of $33,000,000 for dikes and levees along the Susquehanna River in Pennsylvania and $13,373,000 for a system of reservoirs on the upper Connecticut River in New England are included. Both rivers were recently flooded.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Thursday, March 26

Spain—Farm Laborers Seize Lands

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Badajoz, Spain—This nation confronted a highly delicate civil crisis when it dispatched storm police and civil guards to this city to oust 60,000 farm laborers who had confiscated landed estates.

Goaded by lack of work and land, the laborers took over farms in most of the 263 villages in Spain's southwestern province of Badajoz. These farmers, too impatient to await Government measures for the redistribution of lands, moved upon the large estates, made their distributions of land from lists already prepared, marched back to town, and announced to the mayors the names of the new owners. It was a "fait accompli" somewhat in the style of Hitler's remilitarization of the Rhineland.

Maldistribution of land, with the great bulk of the estates in the names of a few aristocrats and grandees, has constituted the foundation of unrest under which Spain has long struggled. The new Left-Republican Government of Premier Manuel Azaña has set itself to correct by law this maladjustment. But the masses rushed ahead in revolt.

Far East—Russia Protests Manchu Clashes

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Moscow—Even as Koki Hirota of Japan was outlawing war for the duration of his premiership, the Kwangtung Army (Japanese army in Manchoukuo) participated in two border clashes. The encounters occurred near Hungchun where the Manchurian and Soviet borders touch, and they elicited official protests from Russia.

The action of the Kwangtung Army in this instance seemed so at variance with the conciliatory utterances of Hirota that observers have questioned whether he is entirely capable of controlling the military. Nevertheless, the clashes did not interrupt negotiations between Russia and Japan for a mixed commission to investigate the causes of border unrest and, if possible, remove the friction.

Telescope—Disk Watched on Way to California

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Corning, N. Y.—The world of natural science is today watching the 25-mile-an-hour progress of a flat car across the American continent. On this car is a 20-ton piece of glass, specially guyed to withstand a 70-mile-an-hour hurricane and headed for the California Institute of Technology to become within four to 10 years the mirror for the world's most powerful telescope.

Dr. George V. McCauley, Corning Glass Works physicist, who has superintended the construction of the disk since it was poured two years ago, was on hand at dawn to see his handiwork off. Its passage is now in the hands of the railroads, which have surveyed the route meticulously and know that the clearance of the crate at one point will be three inches. Laboriously, painstakingly, man moves toward new frontiers—within 25 miles of the moon, if the telescope fulfills expectations.

Locarno—Eden Demands British Support Treaty

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London—"I am not prepared to be the first Foreign Secretary to go back on a British signature."

Thus Anthony Eden told the British Parliament—which was half fearful that Great Britain had gone too far in guaranteeing France against German attack—that he intended that Great Britain should observe its obligations under the Locarno in the present Rhineland crisis.

Thus he placed the State's sense of right, the State's word, above the pressure of sentiment. He told the Commons that he had committed Great Britain last week to a defensive military alliance with France, Belgium and Italy. He assured Parliament that this accord was for a

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Boston News Today:

Governor's Island Leased as Airport
Removal of Campbell as School Head Looms
Garment Strike Ends; Union Victory
Severe Sentences Break Up Big Gambling Ring
Disabled Veterans as State Detectives Questioned
Goodwin Asks Police Chiefs Stricter Speed Watch

Kentucky Scraps Useless Agencies Of State Setup

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRANKFORT, Ky.—In a special legislative session which lasted only two weeks, the General Assembly of Kentucky has enacted a law reorganizing the entire state government along lines calculated to bring about method, efficiency, and progress, in the view of students of government, including specialists from the University of Kentucky who were called in by Gov. A. B. Chandler to help.

Enactment consumed little time because a reorganization commission, including in its membership experts in various lines of public work, had been at work on the problem since mid-December, conducting hearings, examining other state laws, listening to other experts. It presented a bill which was changed very little by the legislators.

Under the Reorganization Act, the operating units of the State Administration are grouped under a Governor's cabinet of departmental heads, but the Governor is not made all powerful, since two independent agencies are created to check upon the Administration's activities.

The state auditor, an elective officer, who now is merely a state book-keeper, hereafter becomes an auditor in fact, with power to check the receipts and expenditures of every department. A legislative council also is set up and given independent facilities for investigating all governmental activities and recommending corrective or beneficial legislation.

'Perfect' Number Contains 155 Digits

CHICAGO, March 26 (AP)—Dr. Samuel I. Krieger laid down his pencil and paper today and claimed he had solved a problem that had baffled mathematicians since Euclid's day—the finding of a perfect number of more than 19 digits.

A perfect number is one that is equal to the sum of its divisors, he explained. For example 28 is the sum of 1, 2, 4, 7 and 14, all of which may be divided into it.

Dr. Krieger's perfect number contains 155 digits. Here it is:

26,815,615,859,885,194,199,148,049,996,411,692,254,958,731,641,184,786,755,447,122,887,443,528,060,146,978,161,514,511,280,138,383,284,395,055,028,465,118,831,722,842,125,059,853,682,308,859,384,882,528,256.

Its formula is two to the 513th power minus two to the 256th power.

He said it took him 17 hours to work it out and five years to prove it correct.

Seven Lawyers Lose Bar Rights In Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 26—Disbarment of six Philadelphia attorneys, one of them a member of the State Senate for 26 years and another a former member and secretary of the Civil Service Commission, was affirmed by the State Supreme Court on March 23. The opinion of the court was unanimous.

An investigation of the numbers racket and the unethical defense of drunken drivers, undertaken by the Philadelphia Bar Association a year ago, resulted in the disbarment order given by the president judges of the five Common Pleas Courts in April. The attorneys affected then appealed to the State Supreme Court, which has now affirmed their disbarment.

Those losing their standing are: State Senator Samuel W. Salus, member of the bar for 40 years and of the Senate for 26 years, and Republican organization leader of the Fourth Ward; his brother, Herbert W. Salus, former member of the Civil Service Commission, and its secretary; Albert P. Goldberg, employed by the Salus law firm; Bernard L. Lemisch, a criminal lawyer well known locally; David R. Griffith Jr., and Edward W. Forman.

One From Delaware County

A member of the Delaware County bar, former State Senator William Cloud Alexander, was also included in the affirmed disbarment order. He has been a member of the bar for nearly 40 years and is a resident of Media, Penna.

A scathing denunciation of attorneys who maintain relations with the underworld was contained in the opinion read by Chief Justice John W. Kephart. If such conditions are allowed to persist, he declared, an aroused public will some day erect some other system to replace the present legal profession.

"If attorneys are permitted to accept regular employment from criminal leaders to defend members of the criminal band, there will be an end to law and order," the opinion states. "Obstructing or preventing the administration of law has been held sufficient to merit disbarment in many cases of conduct less reproachable than here.

Hurts Ethical Standards

"If the practice of the law is to degenerate into a scramble through its commercialization by attempts to secure business through runners, bail procurers and the like, then it is useless to set up or claim any ethical standards as guides for the incoming attorneys. . . .

"It is the element of commercialism run riot, with consequent lack of fidelity to court and client, that strikes at the dignity of the courts, and the practice of law and the judicial system as a whole. It has a tendency to wrest that system from its high position as a part of and as a potent influence in government and to destroy the courts as the last line of defense in the preservation of a free people as a nation.

"If this practice is to be continued, the legal profession forfeits its lofty position in the community and fast loses the respect of the humblest citizen.

"The public, keenly alive to professional conduct, will cease to be influenced by such a body and will in time erect some other system or body in which the public will have confidence."

Accepted Tax Bill For $799,000,000 Awaits Hearing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 26—The House Ways and Means Committee—arbiter of the nation's taxes—today accepted its subcommittee's report for a $799,000,00 0tax bill for 1936, parity in addition to the present tax load.

The report will be the basis for hearings to begin next week, when all sorts of changes may be made. But, as things stand now, the $799,000,000—which will partly fill the needs caused by the soldiers' bonus and the farm program—is to be derived as follows:

From Corporation Surplus Taxes	$591,000,000
From processing tax refunds (tax windfall tax)	100,000,000
Delayed repeal of present capital stock and excess profits tax	83,000,000
Tax on American dividends to foreign stockholders	25,000,000

Below Amount Asked

This roseate total will be provided only for one year. The $83,000,000 from delayed repeal of present cor-

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Lehman Seeks to Curb Crime With State Income Tax Laws

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 26—In the face of the defeat of two more bills which he regards as important in his anti-crime program, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman has placed before the legislature another message urging legislation against racketeering. He proposes that the Empire State take a leaf from the federal notebook and go after the racketeers through the machinery of the State Tax Commission, the agency which collects the levy on incomes.

Recommendations were contained in a special message the Governor placed before the Legislature late yesterday just after the Assembly sent back to a committee the bill making the presence of a pistol or other deadly weapon in an automobile presumptive evidence of its unlawful possession by all the occupants of the vehicle and a second message which would permit prosecutors and counsel for the defense alike to impeach their own witnesses when they had been shown to have made conflicting statements under oath in connection with some phase of charges being tried in a criminal court.

Party Lines Wiped Out

Party lines disappeared when the bills came up for discussion, the Democrats vying with Republicans in manifesting their opposition. The pistol bill had been amended to make it apply only to New York City, and this gave the Democrats the opportunity they were looking for to object to the measure on the ground that in its present form "it would tend to besmirch the fair name of the City of New York."

In urging that racketeers be attacked through the income tax law, the Governor in his message stressed that it was "common knowledge" that the most flagrant violators of the provisions of these measures were "those who recognize crime along business lines and whose legal practices take the form of racketeering, gambling and kindred unlawful enterprises."

"If the racketeer makes a personal income tax return, he, generally, with intent to defraud the State, reports but a small part of his true income," he said. "Where, as repeatedly is the case, racketeering is recognized wholly or partly through the medium of corporate activity, returns of corporate income are frequently omitted and, where returns are made, they almost invariably are dishonest and tainted with fraud."

The Governor declared he was "intensely interested" in this subject "because it is so closely allied with the anti-crime program."

"The honest and law-abiding citizen or corporation whose tax returns are made with accuracy and in good faith is entitled, as a matter of justice," he said, "to the assurance that the dishonest and criminal element shall be compelled to make proper tax returns and to be adequately punished for failure to do so."

Lehman Summits Bills

Four bills were submitted along with the message. One would increase from two to 15 years the period in which the statute of limitations would run out against evasions or violations of the personal income tax law; the second would authorize the prosecution of income tax evaders, either in counties where they reside, the counties from which their income was derived or in Albany County, and in their prosecution the state Attorney General would co-operate with local district attorneys.

The third bill would provide authorization for a joinder of actions and indictments against income tax dodgers and give the courts the power of discretion in imposing sentences, so that terms might run concurrently or consecutively where there has been more than one violation. The fourth bill would permit officials of the tax department to disclose information in income tax returns if they thought it well to do so. Such disclosure is forbidden under the present law.

The third of the measures was seen as the key bill in this group.

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Loans by A. T. & T. To Film Producers Shown at Inquiry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 25 — "American Telephone & Telegraph Company, motion picture financiers," was the shingle figuratively hung over the door of the United States's largest public utility company in today's session of the Federal Communications Commission's investigation into the telephone industry.

How subsidiaries of the telephone company loaned $15,000,000 to the Fox Theaters Corporation prior to the William Fox's loss of his motion picture empire and in the last few years has advanced more than $4,000,000 in all to a long list of producing companies to assist their output of movie films was related by Samuel Neisells, assistant chief accountant for the commission.

Financing Details

This financing of motion picture production was done, he explained, by Exhibitors-Reliance Corporation, a subsidiary of Electrical Research Products, Inc., which in turn is a wholly owned subsidiary of Western Electric Company, which in its turn is owned by the A. T. & T. Company. The research company, known as ERPI, engages in the development and sale of sound reproduction equipment extensively used in the recording and exhibition of talking motion pictures.

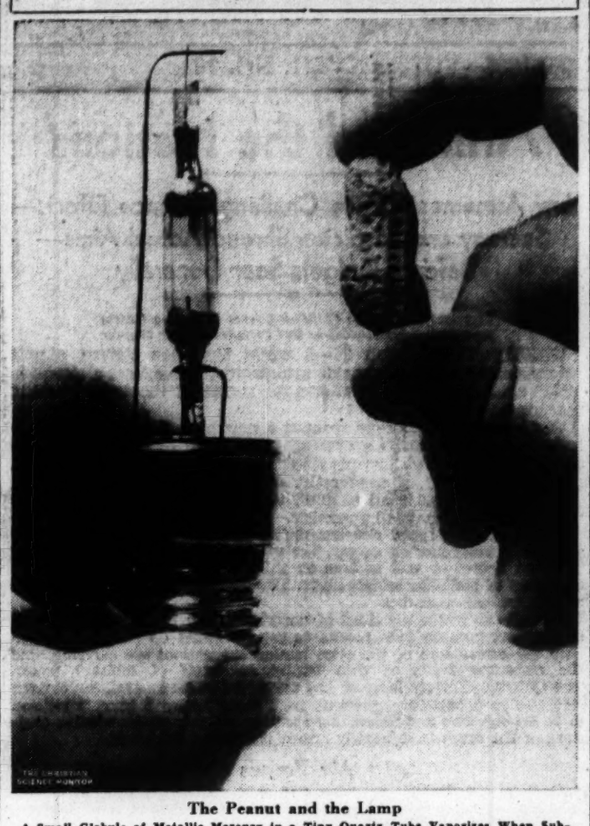
Among the pictures financed, the producers and the amounts of the loans were "Moonlight and Pretzels," (Manhattan Productions, Inc.) $60,000; "Once In a Blue Moon," (Hecht-McArthur) $308,000; "Take A Chance," (Take A Chance Co.) $100,000; "Crime Without Passion," (Hecht-McArthur) $184,000; "Social Register," (Associated) $86,000; "Gambling," (Brooklyn) $163,000; "Love Among Skyscrapers," (Exito Productions) $81,000; "One Day You Will Love Me," (Exito) $93,000; "Tango Bar," (Exito) $87,000; "His Double Life," (Arnold) $70,000; "Emperor Jones," $168,000.

Confidential Files

In addition, loans from Exhibitors-Reliance financed the whole programs of Reliance pictures for two years to the extent of $805,000, and of educational films to the extent of $459,000, and assisted two companies in programs of industrial pictures. All this was shown in a summary report covering operations from 1932 to June 30, 1935, which the accountant said he found marked "personal and confidential" in the ERPI files. The total of loans during that period was approximately $3,400,000.

Subsequently, he testified, Exhibitors-Reliance has advanced $425,000 to Universal Productions, Inc., for its program and joined with three banks in financing two Hecht-McArthur pictures, its part being $182,000. One special report cited by Mr. Meisells made a point of the fact that the picture financing business over the '32-'35 period showed a return of $145,548.31 above a 6 per cent rate on the money, besides royalties from producers of $419,472. One of the terms of the financing contract required use of ERPI sound equipment.

Small, but Powerful



The Peanut and the Lamp

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Laws of Steel Urged For Drunken Drivers

(Continued from Page 1)

bile. We are concerned solely with the fact that after he has taken enough intoxicating liquor to feel its effects, he is less able to use normal judgment and care."

The report stresses that there is a tendency in the courts "to find that a man is intoxicated only when he is so drunk as to stagger, talk thickly or show other signs of serious impairment of his faculties."

"The question should be whether he is influenced at all," the committee declares.

The changes in the law recommended by the committee would, it holds, "have a psychological effect on the courts."

All Agencies Must Help

"Those who have gotten into the bad habit of leniency will find it easier to change because the definition of the offense is changed," it continues. ". . . The courts are naturally responsive to public feeling, but since, finally, the eradication of this offense depends upon judicial action, it is necessary to make a special plea to them to recognize the facts and to determine the cases and mete out punishment appropriate to the seriousness of the offense.

"Naturally, however, the courts are subjected to special criticism. In a case decided in a neighboring county, conviction for driving while intoxicated was reversed because 'there was no accident and no property loss.' The court passed on the case as if the whole question lay in the moral right to drink or in actual injury as the result of drinking. It described such driving as 'an act involving no moral wrong.'

Would Be Preventive Statute

"This is a wrong attitude. The statute should be construed as a preventive and deterrent one, as designed to prevent injury, to discourage persons from driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor and before the accident results. There is no use passing statutes, the purpose of which is clear, if the courts are going to emasculate them.

"A flagrant abuse of the judicial power occurs, of course, when a serious injury has occurred, the result of drunken driving, and, nevertheless, the court discharges the driver or suspends the sentence."

The report presses for fingerprinting of persons arrested for driving while intoxicated, saying:

"The first offense of driving while intoxicated is a misdemeanor; a second offense is a felony. There is today no practical method of enforcing this felony provision but because there is no resort to fingerprinting the offender before conviction.

May Be Old Offender

As a result, when prosecution is instituted, it is not known whether the individual is a second offender, and he is again prosecuted for a misdemeanor. When the previous conviction is discovered, after he is found guilty, it is too late to charge him with felony. Hence, the driver may be convicted any number of times but can escape on a misdemeanor charge. Accordingly, the statute should be amended to authorize fingerprinting the offender before trial."

Justice James E. McDonald, of the Court of Special Sessions, who headed the Mayor's survey committee, told Mayor LaGuardia in handing him the report late yesterday, that State Senator Julius S. Berg (D) of New York City, would sponsor legislation in Albany to bring the motor vehicle law into line with the committee's recommendation.

State Commissioner Concurs

He also made public a letter from Charles A. Harnett, state commissioner of motor vehicles, voicing "hearty agreement with the committee's proposals."

Other members of the Mayor's survey committee were Kenneth Dayton, deputy commissioner of accounts; Magistrate Thomas A. Aurelio, William B. Cavanaugh of the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters; Dr. David J. Kaliski, representing medical societies of the five counties of New York City; Dr. Foster Kennedy of the Academy of Medicine; James J. McGoehy, police inspector; Sylver Ryan, Assistant District Attorney, and Kenneth E. Walser of the Bar Association.

The report of the committee comes close on the heels of a drive by several New York City magistrates, among whom is Mr. Aurelio, against drunken driving. He found two men guilty yesterday of driving while intoxicated, fining them $100 each and revoking their licenses.

Nine Commemorative Coins Receive Approval

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP)—The Senate Banking Committee approved March 24 bills calling for issuance of medals honoring Robert E. Lee and Jefferson Davis, and commemorative coins for William Henry Harrison and the anniversary of nine cities and states.

The commemorative coins are to be 50-cent pieces, issued in observance of:

The 300th anniversary of the landing of Swedes in Delaware;

The 300th anniversary of the first settlement on Long Island, N. Y.;

The 100th anniversary of the incorporation of Bridgeport, Conn.;

The 100th anniversary of the statehood of Wisconsin;

The 250th anniversary of New Rochelle, N. Y.;

The 300th anniversary of Providence, R. I.;

The 100th anniversary of Cleveland, Ohio;

The 150th anniversary of Columbia, S. C.

Artificial Sunlight Seen as Possible With New Lamps

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 26—Natural scientists are today "within arm's reach" of a practical artificial sun, according to John R. Marston, research engineer of the Westinghouse Lamp Company. Laboratory research, he said, has proved that increased amounts of electrical energy sent through a vapor of metallic mercury set up a brilliant glow of light. This light was shown in its first public demonstration before a joint meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the New York Electrical Society at the Engineering Societies Building here last night. A single lamp, mounted in the dome of the auditorium, lighted the entire hall.

"The greater the amount of electricity sent through such a device, which is still a laboratory experiment and not yet ready for actual application, the nearer does the color composition resemble that of sunlight," Dr. Marden said. "It operates at unusually high frequency, converting so much of its electrical input into light that we should in time obtain three times the amount of illumination for the same amount of electricity now utilized in lighting."

Advantages of Lamp

While the new mercury lamp emits green and yellow light in stronger qualities than does the sun, Dr. Marden said he regarded this ability as an advantage for illuminating purposes, since the human eye is most sensitive to light in the yellow region of the spectrum.

"If in time we can improve further the quality of light from this mercury arc, we will be able to duplicate sunshine in every way, even to ultra-violet radiations," he said. "In fact, the ultra-violet content of this mercury light is proportionately greater than in sunlight."

Temperatures produced in the lamp's mercury arc are the hottest known to mankind and surpass those of the sun's surface, Dr. Marden declared. The temperature of the surface of the sun, he explained, is 6500 degrees centigrade (11,732 degrees Fahrenheit) while that of the axis of the arc stream, a "banana-like area of electrically-excited gas which produces the light," is 14,000 degrees centigrade (25,232 degrees Fahrenheit).

Possible Uses

Possible future uses for the new type of lamp were seen in the illumination of golf courses, bathing beaches and industrial yards. It was said to be suitable for large manufacturing plants.

Dr. Marden also demonstrated what he described as a "peanut mercury arc light," which was said to duplicate the color quality and ultra-violet content of sunlight. A small globule of mercury, inclosed in a quartz glass tube about the size of a roasted peanut, vaporizes when submitted to an electrical discharge and sets up a brilliant glow of light, he explained. The device is being studied for its possible application to searchlights, spotlights and motion picture machines.

Guatemala Digging Uncovers Structure Of Pyramidal Type

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala, March 26—Exploring an ancient Mayan site at Miraflores, Dr. A. V. Kidder, archaeologist of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, has discovered a buried, stucco-covered building, the first structure of pyramidal type ever excavated in the highlands of Guatemala.

Radio communications to institution officials state that exploratory trenches driven into the mound of debris covering the structure, indicate existence of three superimposed, stepped pyramids, all in excellent condition. The innermost structure is unusually well preserved, exhibiting a stairway, walls, portions of superstructure and other important architectural details.

At the request of Señor Villacorta, Minister of Education of Guatemala, himself an archaeologist of distinction, Dr. Kidder went to Central America personally to direct the work of excavation. As head of the institution's department of archaeology, he informed his Washington associates he was particularly impressed with the importance of the Guatemalan highlands as a field for investigation. He believes that in the mountain valleys of the region should be found the remains of groups which antedated the Maya and from which the latter derived the beginnings of the culture that came to full flower before the coming of the Spaniards.

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

limited and definite purpose but that it would be respected while he was Foreign Minister.

France

This strong, unequivocal declaration of policy must have assuaged the growing French resentment inspired by apprehension that England was seeking to withdraw from its commitments.

Italy

Italy, it appeared still holds the master key in the present Rhineland crisis.

Il Duce seems to be in a highly strategic position and exercising it with adroitness to bargain his support of a New Locarno against withdrawal of sanctions.

Lifted Sanctions Italy's Price: Page 1.

Floods—Secondary Crest Rolls Down Ohio

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Washington — As the crest of the old flood on the Ohio River swept toward the sea, a new crest nearly 20 feet lower was moving by Wheeling, W. Va. For the most part waters were rapidly receding, while the capital was being smitten by a bedlamite clamor for money. The affected areas have been promised relief and reconstruction money from the $25,000,000 emergency fund.

Seville, Spain — America is not alone in its struggle with spring freshets. One thousand families in the lower part of Seville were forced by flood waters to flee their homes.

Crime—Lehman Resorts to Income Tax Law

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York — Governor Lehman of New York continues in a desperate drive to pass anti-crime laws, many of which were recommended at the national crime conference two years ago and widely forgotten. Though the New York Legislature has turned down two more of his proposed laws, the Governor persists, and now proposes to strike at crime through the state income tax law. The Federal Government raised havoc in the underworld by convicting gangsters for income tax evasions. The Governor sent a message to the Legislature proposing to follow this lead; and if state detectives are as competent as the G-men, and if the state courts are as efficient and incorruptible as the federal courts, the plan might yield excellent results.

Capital—Air Cleared by Naval Agreement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington — The signing of the naval treaty in London has set the nation's capital to looking both east and west. Although the famous log on the Rapidan where Herbert Hoover and Ramsay McDonald conversed is moss grown, the city buzzes with rumors that the American State Department and the British Foreign Office have been very, very close of late. In fact, this closeness is said to date particularly from the time that Japan seemed to be extending its sway over North China. The Anglo-American agreement on naval parity merely intensifies this atmosphere of co-operation.

The $50,000 House investigation of the Townsend $200-a-month old-age pension plan got under way with Robert E. Clements, co-founder of the movement, giving autobiographical testimony. Nothing of significance was uncovered, although assurances of "startling revelations" brought the crowds out.

Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, put farmer prosperity and the success of the new farm plan up to the farmers. Predicting a 260,000,000 bu. carry-over of wheat on July 1, 1937, Secretary Wallace asked the farmers to co-operate in turning their soil to conservation purposes under the new act, thus keeping production in bounds and averting too precipitous a drop in prices.

Capital—Resignation Disturbs Townsend Inquiry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—While Congress was undergoing something of a lull it was initiating projects or on the verge of undertakings that are going to agitate the halls of Congress.

It is the eve of the House investigation of the Townsend Plan. Excitement rippled throughout the nation and interest was whetted in the inquiry when Robert E. Clements, co-founder of the Townsend movement, suddenly resigned. Simultaneous announcement by the National Surety Company of New York that it would no longer bond Townsend officials churned interest still higher.

The ship subsidy bill designed to aid America's merchant marine moved out of a long deadlock in committee to the floor of the Senate. The measure, called the Copeland bill, shows the marks of compromise and is of dubious acceptability to liberals and conservatives alike. Presumably the conservatives would prefer to eliminate all governmental control from the ship lines while maintaining the present policy of paying the ship lines for carrying the mails. The liberals would prefer a bill that extended government control much further.

The Copeland bill would grant a direct subsidy to aid in the construction of American ships and would impose a limited amount of government control. It is too weak for the liberals and too strong for the conservatives.

G. O. P.—Knox Recommends Party Pledges

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York—This city appeared to be the political capital yesterday, with Col. Frank Knox hammering out a miniature of his platform and with friends of Gov. Alf Landon of Kansas vying with one another for the honor of promoting Landon's candidacy.

Colonel Knox, speaking before the Economic Club at the Hotel Astor, declared there were five things the Republican Party should promise to do. He said:

1. It should make no promises it can't fulfill.
2. It should square expenditures to fit current income.
3. It should take politics out of the Civil Service.
4. It should recognize that recovery and progress must come not from meteoric new deals but from the gradualism of 127,000,000 persons practicing the "homely virtues of work and economy."
5. It should prepare itself to rebuild international trade by removing impediments to that trade.

Flooded Towns Get Water from Railroad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 26 — Among many flood relief services being rendered by the Pennsylvania Railroad is the supply of water to Harrisburg, where the municipal pumping and filtering plant was disabled. The railroad's water mains have been connected with those of the city and nearly 3,000,000 gallons are being pumped through each day. This is equivalent to about one third of Harrisburg's normal water consumption.

Railroad and city mains have also been connected at Monongahela City and Duquesne, Penna., near Pittsburgh. At Pittsburgh itself and at Mifflin, Penna., large quantities of pure drinking water were furnished in tank cars, specially cleaned and sterilized for the purpose.

In addition to supplying water from its own system the Pennsylvania has rushed many thousands of tons of emergency supplies to Pittsburgh, Johnstown and other cities in the flood area served by its lines.

The engineering department of the company estimates that when restoration of flooded track is completed shortly, a total of about 40,000 carloads of stone, cinders and other road-bed supplies will have been used.

Mrs. Roosevelt Buys Two Spring Dresses

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 25—In selecting her spring wardrobe this year Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt is encouraging textile design students in New York City high schools.

Gowned today in airy chiffon, printed in grays and bright blues, she explained that the material had been chosen a winner in the contest sponsored by silk manufacturers and the American Federation of Arts to stimulate interest among young artists in creative designing of textiles. Plans have been made to display 200 of the best designs submitted in 12 leading eastern cities.

A second gown of silk selected in the contest and a suit fashioned of blue homespun recently presented to her will comprise the President's wife's spring wardrobe.

State Book Depicts Columbia's Founding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 26 — Commemorating the founding of South Carolina's "Capital City" Columbia, in 1786, the State in its 96-page Sesquicentennial edition has pictured, through early photographs, Civil War drawings reprinted from Harper's Magazine, and from letters and historic documents, 150 years of progress in this city.

One of the prominent features of the special edition was a full page of drawings and sketches, "The History-Graph," showing Columbia's principal points of historic interest.

Visualized as a "city of homes, churches, schools, and libraries . . . a city of increasing, developing culture . . . " the steady growth of Columbia as the hub of South Carolina's political activities was stressed throughout the supplement.

Accepted Tax Bill For $799,000,000 Awaits Hearing

(Continued from Page 1)

porate taxes, and $100,000,000 from "windfalls" can only be collected in 1936. That will leave $616,000,000 in estimated new revenue for succeeding years.

Yet President Roosevelt had asked for legislation yielding $792,000,000 annually for three years, and $620,000,000 a year thereafter. The prospective deficit in the second year of the present tax plan would therefore be about $175,000,000 and the same in the third year. After that, intake would virtually balance needs. But these figures are rough enough, since many other factors may well enter the ledger: improvements, better yield, other tax expedients, economies.

Process Levy Omitted

President Roosevelt had proposed to fill the gap in revenues by a small processing tax, running for two or three years, but the subcommittee and the main Ways and Means itself resisted the suggestion, feeling that national sentiment is militantly opposed to a renewal of this levy. There is small chance of Congress as a whole reinserting the provision.

The levies prepared by the subcommittee, on the basis of which legislation is to be drafted, are:

$10,000 and Less

For corporations with net income of $10,000 and less—first 10 per cent of net income retained as undivided profits, a tax of 1 per cent on total net income; 10 to 20 per cent retained, a tax of 3½ per cent; 20 to 30 per cent retained, 7½ per cent tax; 30 to 40 per cent retained, 13 per cent tax; 40 to 50 per cent retained, 18½ per cent; 50 to 60 per cent retained, 24 per cent; 60 to 70 per cent retained, 29½ per cent.

More Than $10,000

For corporations with taxable incomes greater than $10,000 a year—first 10 per cent retained, a tax of 4 per cent of total net income; 10 to 20 per cent retained, a tax of 9 per cent; 20 to 30 per cent retained, 15 per cent; 30 to 40 per cent retained, 25 per cent; 40 to 50 per cent retained, 35 per cent; 50 to 57½ per cent retained, 42½ per cent tax.

Cushioning Provisions

A further "intermediate" class is proposed, by which corporations of from $10,000 to about $20,000 in net income would be able to derive considerable cushioning advantages as offered to the smallest group.

The subcommittee is proud of its work, after weeks of technical hearings and not a few sudden shifts in policy. Its proposals, however imperfect, are said to be greatly improved on the President's original plan, which applied a flat tax ranging up to 33⅓ per cent on flat net income. The graduations are expected to encourage building up of generous reserves, while closing as far as is practicable the admitted loopholes at which the original White House plan aimed.

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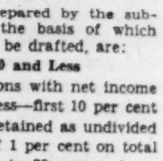

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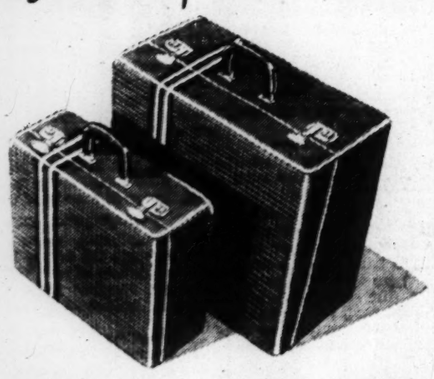

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Outdated Type Of Warship Put In Naval Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 26— It took official Washington all day yesterday to discover a monitor. An apparent "joker" in the new naval treaty baffled the experts.

When a newspaper man discovered that certain provisions of the treaty would have permitted construction of an entirely new type of warship with a top limit of 8000 tons in its size, and a minimum limit of 10 inches on the caliber of its guns, the first reaction at the State Department was that some very serious mistake had been made in the final text of the treaty.

"Engineering Monstrosity"

Over at the Navy Department there was considerable snorting. Such a ship would be "an engineering monstrosity," it was declared. To several anonymous naval officers the provision was just one more indication of the inanity of the entire treaty and the "marvelous" workings of diplomacy. "Diplomacy" of course is defined as "superfluous tea drinking" in the unwritten lexicon of the soldier and sailor.

But it developed that the diplomats at London knew very well what they were doing. Ever since the Washington Treaty was signed in 1921 there has existed a category of warship—the monitor. Because they are not intended for use at sea with the fleet and because very few nations have them, they were ignored by the earlier treaties and no protests were made when new ones were built. But during preparation of this latest naval treaty the English remembered the forgotten category and insisted that monitors be legitimatized.

Monitors are shallow-draft vessels carrying heavy guns. Usually they are from 6000 to 8000 tons and have a single turret containing two large guns, probably 12-inchers. Occasionally they have had two turrets and a total of four heavy guns. Their value at present is for river or harbor defense purposes. In effect they are a floating platform for a battery of heavy guns.

The United States initiated this category of ship during the Civil War and built many of them shortly before the Spanish-American War. The old ones were all recommissioned at that time and scattered along the harbors of the Atlantic coast more to give the inhabitants a sense of security than for any practical purpose.

Clanked Across Atlantic

One or two were actually revived again during the World War, providing in one instance an extraordinary tale of clanking across the Atlantic at six knots only to be greeted by the amazed jeers of the British seamen when this relic of a departed era chugged into Gibraltar to take its place in the submarine patrol.

The most dramatic service a Monitor ever performed in the American Navy was when one crossed the Pacific to refurnish Admiral Dewey's exhausted ammunition supply at Manila. Had it not arrived Dewey's squadron would have been at the mercy of any attacking force, no matter how small. But monitors no longer exist in the modern American Navy.

What fooled the experts was that the treaty provides for such ships by establishing a subcategory of "capital" ships, thus putting the lumbering monitors in the same class with big battleships. The reason lies in the tendency in the new treaty to classify ships according to the size of guns they carry rather than according to size.

Europe Looks at the Rhineland

© International; Keystone; Wide World

The League Council's Meeting in London

Geneva's Executive Body Met at St. James's Palace for the Important Discussion of Germany's Infraction of the Locarno and Versailles Treaties. At the Center of the Semicircle the Chairman, Stanley M. Bruce of Australia, Is Seen With Joseph A. C. Avenol, the League's Secretary General, on His Right and the British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, on His Left. Next to Mr. Eden Is the Soviet Delegate, Maxim Litvinoff. French Foreign Minister Flandin Is Seated at the Right of Mr. Avenol, and Italy's Delegate, Dino Grandi, Sits Next to Him. Inset (Left), Joachim von Ribbentrop, Reich's Representative; Inset (Right), Dino Grandi, Italy's Delegate.

Eden Demands British Back Locarno Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

trating on ultimate negotiations for a new peace settlement, whereas Mr. Eden today ranged the British Government alongside of France and Belgium in saying that there must first be a "contribution from the German Government" to show that Reichsführer Adolf Hitler intends to respect his engagements.

With the issue thus crystallized it is evident that the sympathy felt in Britain for Germany is gradually oozing away. Observers see in the tone of press comment today indications that Germany is no longer felt to have a legitimate grievance, such as the demilitarized zone undoubtedly was in British eyes. Consequently, her refusal to make a constructive contribution to enable a real peace settlement to be reached is more and more criticized.

It is still hoped, however, that when the plebiscite is over, Herr Hitler will be able to submit acceptable counter proposals.

Eden Insists Reich Make Contribution To Easing Rhine Crisis

LONDON, March 26 (AP)—The Locarno powers' proposals to settle the Rhineland crisis allayed the immediate prospect of war moves, Mr. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, told the House of Commons today in reaffirming Great Britain's obligations under the Locarno pact.

Declaring that Germany must make a contribution toward easing the situation, the Foreign Secretary emphasized its critical nature, saying:

"I do not view the future with a light heart."

"I believe we are beginning a period which must, at best, be one of the most critical in international negotiations," he said.

Latent Dangers

The recent proposals, coming "at a moment of crisis," he said, allayed the "immediate prospect of steps being taken which might have led to war."

Mr. Eden said he felt the "latent dangers" of the situation had not yet been "wholly appreciated."

"We must have a contribution from Germany toward easing the situation," he declared.

"So far none has been forthcoming save the Chancellor's undertaking not to increase the number of troops which originally entered the zone."

Open Minds Needed

"The proposals from Germany which are to come next week will be received with an open mind and with a keen desire to make the best use of them that we can in order to bring about permanent pacification of Europe," Mr. Eden said.

He admonished France, as well as Germany, to approach a solution of the situation in a fair spirit.

"We cannot assure peace unless the French Government is ready to approach with an open mind the problems which still separate them from Germany," the British Foreign Secretary said.

"Out of this unpromising outlook, opportunities may be offered. If we are to seize them, it is imperative that as a country we should be united in policy and in purpose."

Only "Proposals"

Mr. Eden again made clear that in the British view the proposals of the Locarno powers contained in the British White Paper had "always been proposals."

"They are not an ultimatum and still less a dictate," he asserted.

"Without some constructive contribution from the German side, the task of those whose sole aim and ambition is to start negotiations will be an almost impossible one."

He told the House of Commons in particular and Europe in general that "it is vital to the interest of this country that the integrity of France and Belgium should be maintained and that no hostile force should cross their frontiers."

If Germany is unwilling to take the Franco-Soviet mutual assistance pact before the Hague Court of International Justice, Mr. Eden said, "it is only fair to point out that the Franco-German arbitration treaty signed between the two countries expressly provides that even legal questions can, by agreement, be submitted to the Permanent Conciliation Commission which that agreement sets up."

He defended the conversations between the French and British General Staffs, saying they "do not imply any political undertakings or any obligation as regards the defense organization between the two parties."

He Opposed Sanctions

The Foreign Secretary told how Great Britain had resisted French moves for sanctions against Germany. France, he said, told the British after the violation of the Locarno Pact occurred that Germany must withdraw its troops.

"When we asked how that was to be brought about, if Germany were to refuse," he said, "the reply was that if the withdrawal could not otherwise be bridged by an agreement it must be brought about by progressive pressure, beginning with financial sanctions.

"We did not take that view.

"We neither denied the gravity of the breach of treaty which was committed, nor the consequences to Europe, but we thought it our imperative duty to seek, by negotiation, to restore confidence."

Cheers greeted this statement.

A Bit of History

The Foreign Secretary reviewed the origin of the demilitarized zone of the Rhineland, following the World War, and recalled its 15 years' occupation by allied soldiers.

He pointed out that the United States had failed to ratify a proposal for its permanent demilitarization. That proposal, he said, called for a guarantee from Great Britain and the United States and asserted Great Britain's ratification of the plan had depended on the United States' action.

He then put the responsibility upon Germany for the original demand for such a zone.

"This demand for a demilitarized zone," said Mr. Eden, "figured in the original demand put forward by Germany, which initiated the conversations which led to the signature of the Locarno Treaty."

In reaffirming Great Britain's adherence to the Locarno Pact, Mr. Eden wrecked rumors that he planned to announce a change in British policy.

Labor Launches Attack

Mr. Hugh Dalton, spokesman for the Labor Party, launched an immediate attack upon the Locarno treaty powers' proposal for settling the Rhineland crisis.

Mr. Dalton called the plan to make British and Italian soldiers stationed upon German soil as guardians of the peace "fantastic and absurd."

Said Mr. Dalton: "With Italian soldiers reading the last declarations of Signor Mussolini to the Senate, in which the name of England was hissed, Mussolini appears to have treated so far, with silent contempt" the proposal for consultations among the general staffs of the Locarno treaty signatories.

Hopes to Allay Anxiety

Parliamentary sources said that Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin hoped the debate would "considerably allay" public anxiety over the London negotiations in the Rhineland controversy and stamp out disquieting rumors of secret continental military alliances.

Mr. Baldwin and Herr Joachim von Ribbentrop, Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's special ambassador-at-large, reviewed the Rhineland situation for an hour and a half at a conference over the breakfast table this morning at No. 10 Downing Street.

Defense Planned

The Prime Minister entrusted to the Foreign Secretary and Chancellor of the Exchequer Neville Chamberlain the task of defending the Locarno powers' proposals for settlement of the crisis against Labor and Liberal opposition attacks.

Unmoved by the fiery speeches of Herr Hitler or the bitter recriminations from the French press, members of Parliament looked to Mr. Eden to assure them that Britain intended to avoid being involved in the dispute beyond the provisions of the Locarno pact, guaranteeing aid to France or Belgium against any unprovoked attack.

The debate gave Mr. Eden his first opportunity to account for his policies in the grave situation aroused by Germany's occupation of the Rhineland, denuciation of the Locarno Pact and rejection of the Locarno power proposals for a settlement.

Opposition to Attack

Especially bitter attacks against the four-power proposals for international policing of the Rhineland and what some critics called entanglement of Britain in a virtual military alliance with France and Belgium, were anticipated from the Opposition.

Rumors of secret military alliances have been spreading through parliamentary circles for the last few days, and French sources said the British and French Army General Staffs were in close contact before Germany remilitarized the Rhineland March 7.

Already Assured

Viscount Hailsham, the Lord Chancellor, already had assured the House of Commons, however, that Britain had no agreements with France and Belgium except those previously announced publicly.

The laborite leader, Major Clement R. Attlee and the Liberal war-time Prime Minister David Lloyd George headed the critics of the Government for the debate, but no vote was being taken as no specific motion was before the house.

Auto Fatalities Decline

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP)—The Commerce Department reported today that automobile fatality records in 86 cities were better during the first 12 weeks of this year than last. Fatalities this year numbered 1611 compared with 1992 last year, a 20 per cent drop.

Canadian Rails Show Betterment Due to Economies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, March 26—Through drastic economizing, increasing cooperation with the Canadian Pacific Railways and financial readjusting, added to increased tonnage of freight, the Canadian National Railways' report for 1935 reveals an encouraging improvement over that of the previous year.

Total railway operating revenues increased by over $8,000,000, while the operating expenses rose by only $7,000,000, which brought the net income to over $14,000,000.

All branches, however, fell far below earnings necessary to meet the interest on the funded debt and taxes, rentals and other cash requirements, and there was a cash deficit of $47,400,000—just a million less than the deficit for 1934.

Increases Tonnage

There was an increase in tonnage on all lines, especially on the Grand Trunk Western, which brought freight revenues up by $7,626,000. On the other hand operating expenses were increased through reducing the pay roll deductions, through increasing the number of employees and through rise in fuel price. An improvement was shown in the operation of the Canadian National hotels. Refunding transactions during the year will affect an annual saving of $2,800,000. The report points out that $5,114,000 of the increase in gross revenues of $8,282,000 was secured in the final quarter of the year, which encourages the trustees to believe that their present methods, added to improved business conditions generally, will bring more marked improvement in the standing of the National Railways during the present year.

To End Duplication

In the meantime every effort is being made to further implement the recommendations of the royal commission of 1931 for closer cooperation with the Canadian Pacific and the elimination of cut-throat competition and the abandonment of duplicate and unprofitable branch lines. Over 500 miles of lines have been recommended for abandonment by a joint committee of the two railways and other lines aggregating 1700 miles are still under study, with a view to possible abandonment. One hundred and eighty six miles of line were closed during the year.

The railway is being operated economically and efficiently, declare the trustees, and believe that it is in the public interest that the way out of present difficulties be found in an expansion of earnings rather than by a further curtailment of railway expenditudes.

Expect Big Increase

"The indications for additional business are favorable," they report, "and the budget of the railway for 1936 anticipates an increase of $17,000,000 in gross revenue over 1935. The interest charges due to the public will be reduced in 1936 to $49,715,000, largely as a result of refunding operations, and it may be noted this is a reduction of $7,250,000 from the peak reached in 1932.

"The situation confronting the Canadian National Railways is improving but the dominant need continues to be one of rigid economy and careful administration."

Italy's Price for Aid Lifting of Sanctions, French Officials Assert

PARIS, March 26 (AP)—French officials have announced that Italy has flatly refused to accept the Locarno proposal to negotiate a new European peace.

Simultaneously, these official sources declared, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden has indicated that Great Britain will not consider a virtual military alliance between the four remaining Locarno nations as binding until the Fascist acceptance is delivered in London.

Duce Makes His Demand

Premier Benito Mussolini has refused to accept the accord, officials declared, unless the League of Nations will remove the war sanctions for Fascist aggression in East Africa.

The existing deadlock may force France to "choose definitely either Great Britain or Italy," they asserted, unless France can succeed in making the two nations pull together soon.

Joseph Paul-Boncour, French Minister of State, who has returned to Paris from London, informed Premier Albert Sarraut of his conversation with Mr. Eden.

M. Paul-Boncour, informed sources said, demanded from Mr. Eden whether England considered the Locarno accord of March 19 binding.

"The only answer I received," M. Paul-Boncour was quoted as telling the Premier, "was a nod of the head—neither positive nor negative."

Women Unionists In Britain Back School Subsidies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The British Government's new educational bill which provides for raising of the school-leaving age from 14 to 15 has aroused severe criticism from women trade unionists chiefly on the grounds that it provides for exemptions and fails to offer maintenance grants.

Representatives of women's trade unions have for long pressed for a higher school-leaving age, not only because they have recognized the benefit it would be to the children, but because they have recognized, too, the benefits to the labor market which would come of the removal from it of the competition of children between the ages of 14 and 15 years of age.

An "Emphatic Protest"

At their sixth annual conference here recently Miss Dorothy Elliott of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers moved a resolution of "emphatic protest." She pointed out that the exemption clause meant that, taking into consideration the present economic pressure upon parents, 80 or 90 per cent of school children would be made exempt.

"We want to stress our indignation, too," Miss Elliott said, "that the Government has ignored the point that maintenance grants ought to be given. Organized employers are taking children and using them in industry, and these children's wages mean more to the family than they used to mean. Failure to make provision for maintenance in addition to the exemption clause," she said, "makes a travesty of the whole bill."

Exploitation Alleged

Women trade unionists are dissatisfied in regard to many matters concerned with juvenile labor at the present time. The child, they feel, presents a tempting proposition to employers who are unscrupulous, and there is more exploitation, they contend, in regard to the conditions of work and of pay among children than is pleasant to contemplate.

Mechanization of industry is largely responsible. Employers are discovering that small hands are as neat as or neater than large ones, and are held out with much greater willingness to low wages.

Craftsmanship Threatened

But this is not the whole danger, the conference was told. Mechanization, they were told, means that all chance of joy in skill and craftsmanship is destroyed and that the child becomes a mere machine himself.

There are today, the women said, machines which confine young workers to single processes and regulate the pace of those processes so that nothing remains of individual interest and initiative. The child learns nothing, is interested in nothing.

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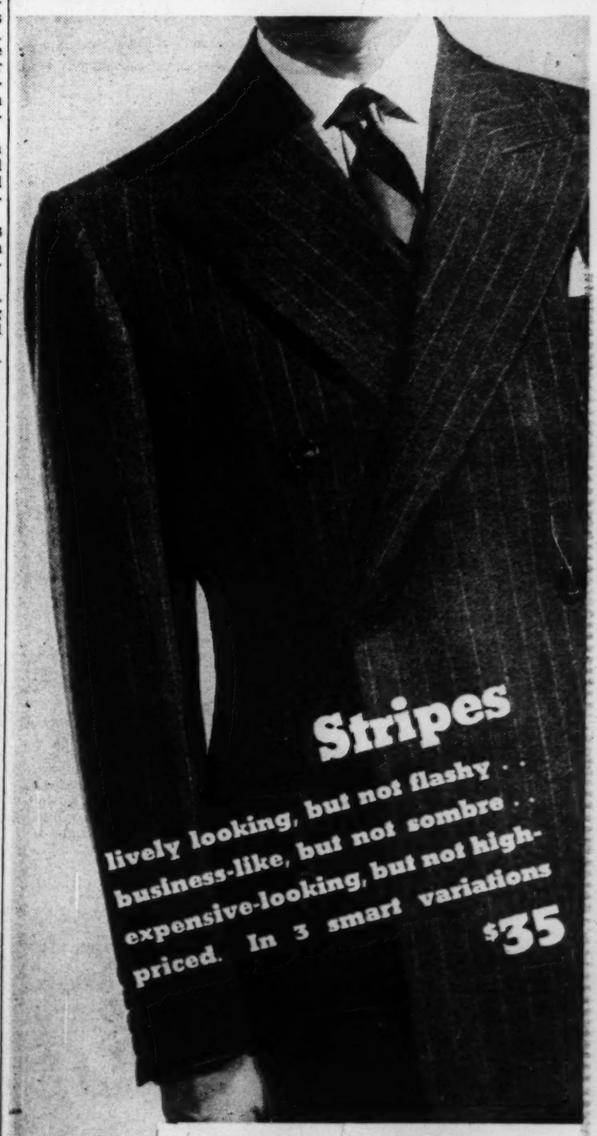

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Upset Scored in New England Indoor Tennis —Dunn to Support Sonja Henie

Leafs and Bruins Meet in Toronto

By Web Morse
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, March 26—Just what do Toronto hockey fans expect to see here tonight? A capacity crowd of over 14,000 local followers of the Toronto Maple Leafs have purchased tickets. And what a situation their favorite team faces in competition with the surprising Boston Bruins!

Toronto Four Goals Down

Under ordinary and normal circumstances, all that these 14,000 fans require of their Leafs, to return home of a hockey night in a happy mood, is to win the game. Tonight, the Leafs must do more than win the game; they must score four more goals than the Bruins.

Playing a total-goal affair is not so good for the team entering the second game three goals behind. The Bruins defeated the Leafs, 3-0, at Boston Tuesday, and Manager Frank Patrick has ordered rocking chairs for the players tonight. Keep the Leafs from scoring is the blanket order, and woe unto the Bruins who recklessly leave their posts in search of needless goals.

Emergency Players

The immediate pre-game prospects are not particularly alluring from a Toronto outlook. With any sort of edition, a great defensive team like the Bruins should easily stave off attackers. Only a complete reversal of form, or unforeseen mishaps, would leave the Bruins open to defeat. Percy Jackson, spare goalie; Ray Getliffe, spare forward; Jack Portland and Flash Hollett, defensemen, all are here for emergency, however.

Briefs

Toronto scribes were disappointed in the showing of their team in Boston and expect a greatly improved club to face the Bruins here tonight. Hopes are being held out here that the fiery Nick Metz can return to the Toronto lineup. This sorrel-topped right winger was a lively disturbance to the Bruins in the last game in Boston previous to the playoff.

Conn Smythe, a director and manager of the Maple Leafs, rated his big right winger, Charley Conacher, the No. 1 man in the league, but since the 3—0 game in Boston he returns to Eddie for top honors.

Billy Bell is the enigma referee for the Leafs according to Toronto writers and with him on the ice the Leafs feel they are already a beaten club. Predictions were freely given that Bell would not work the game here tonight.

Players and writers alike are still trying to reason out the two-minute penalty to King Clancy received from Bell. The referee claimed Clancy tried to hit him with the puck and if that is so there is no rule to cover except a 10-minute misconduct penalty.

While Maroons and Detroit tear into each other with the same abandon tonight as Tuesday they are hopeful a decision will be reached without so much overtime.

Toronto Maple Leafs players are picking the Bruins to go through to win the Stanley Cup if they win tonight's game.

It begins to look like the Bruins will meet their alumni members, the New York Americans in the next two out of three series, beginning Sunday in the Boston Garden.

A scattering of Boston rooters put in appearance during the day.

No hockey player in the National League requires more 'covering' than Charley Conacher. He seldom has a free moment on the ice and does well to retain calm equilibrium under such close coverage.

Springfield Meets Providence in First Of Playoff Series

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 26 (AP)—The Springfield Indians and Providence Reds meet in the first game of a playoff series for the championship of the Canadian-American Hockey League tonight at Providence, R. I.

The winner will oppose the Philadelphia Ramblers.

The Ramblers, farm team of the New York Rangers, romped through the regular playing season, piling up a nine-point margin over the second place Reds, who in turn nosed out the Indians by one point. The official final standing was announced yesterday.

Kirk of Philadelphia, who accounted for 51 points, topped the scorers. He was followed by Cox, a team mate, and Jackson of New Haven.

Reid of New Haven led the penalty carriers.

Tech Ball Players Seek Recognition Of Institute's A. A.

This year or never. That is the determination of 30 young baseball aspirants at Massachusetts Institute of Technology as they prepared for their first organized practice yesterday afternoon.

For the past two years, boys at M. I. T. desiring to participate in baseball had to do so on their own. It is not a recognized varsity sport at the institute, and therefore none of the students wishing to play the game have the support of M. I. T. And in order to gain recognition the boys must prove to authorities in charge that there is enough player interest to warrant the institute's official backing. So it must be done, "this year or never," chant the boys as they go to work to develop their 1936 nine.

Enthusiastic Group

There is a great deal of optimism among the group who are making up the team this year, says G. W. Winslow '37, manager of the team. "We are finding an interested and enthusiastic bunch of boys out there this spring," Manager Winslow said. "I think that the spirit shown on the field during our games will convince the institute of the boys' desire to have a varsity baseball team which can officially bear the name of M. I. T."

The team, which is recognized by the student body as their varsity, goes under the name of Independents. They are obliged to, in the most part, to pay for equipment and traveling expenses. All of their games are played away from home. There is no suitable playing field on the institute's grounds with adequate facilities to accommodate visiting teams, according to Winslow.

Bright Prospects

The prospect of the team this year is exceedingly bright, especially with several good pitchers turning out. With John Downing '38 of Natick, Eddie Lynn '37, Boston, Edward Walsh '37, Brookline, all veterans, and Sebastian Mazzotta '36, Middletown, Conn., new recruit, making up the pitching staff, Manager Winslow hopes to tame a few of the opposing teams which took their measure last year by narrow margins.

There is one handicap that the boys hope to overcome this year. That is, to be able to obtain the services of an experienced coach. In previous years, they have had to rely upon some of the more experienced players for instructions.

There will be eight scheduled games, with Boston University opening the season on April 18. Other games scheduled to date are Fitchburg Teachers College, Bridgewater State Teachers College, United States Naval Training Station, Northeastern, and Wentworth.

College Basketball Result

Kansas 39, Utah State 37.

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Featured Soloist in Boston Garden Carnival

Sonja Henie
Recently Crowned Olympic Champion for the Third Time. She Will Appear With Other Skaters on Hub Ice Saturday.

Mrs. Johnson Scores Upset At Longwood

The biggest upset of the New England womens indoor tennis championship singles occurred today. Mrs. Maynard M. Johnson Jr., the former Virginia Rice, defeated the top-seeded player, Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, in straight sets, 6—2, 6—4. Mrs. Johnson went into the final round as the result of the victory and on Saturday plays the winner of tomorrows semifinal between Katharine Winthrop and Marjorie Morrill Painter at 10:30 a. m. at the Longwood Covered Courts in Newton.

Mrs. Fabyan No. 2

Mrs. Fabyan is the second ranking player in the country, while Mrs. Johnson was ranked No. 9 two years ago, this tournament marking her first major championship play since 1934. Both have been practicing indoors this winter. Mrs. Johnson has been coached all season by Ralph E. Chambers, the Covered Courts instructor, and apparently is ready for another good season outdoors.

Backhand Tactics

Today's semifinal turned out to be an interesting battle between these two young matrons. Backhand, crosscourt tactics prevailed. Neither player is afraid of speed, but Mrs. Johnson was successful in quickly shifting most of the rallies to a backhand duel in which she proved to be the master today.

It is interesting to note that of all the tournaments in which these two have taken part, today's meeting was the first in four years. On that occasion, Mrs. Fabyan won in three sets in a state tourney. Prior to that they met as juniors, and again the then Sarah Palfrey won.

U. S. Women Golfers To Sail on April 15

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, March 26—The United States Golf Association announced yesterday the itinerary for the expedition of the American women golfers who are going abroad to play in the international matches for the Curtis Cup.

The women will leave New York April 15 for Southampton, where they will spend three days in London playing in a charity match consisting of foursomes with members of the Sandy Lodge Club on April 27.

They will then go to Glen Eagles, Scotland, where the Curtis Cup matches are scheduled to be played on May 6. The women will be the guests of the Royal Lytham and St. Annes Golf Club from May 7 through May 10, playing a match there on the ninth. This will be between members of the American and British teams and a men's team.

Following this match they will go to Southport, England, for the British ladies' championship, scheduled for May 15 to 21. Arriving at this point on May 11, they will have four days for practice before the competition.

The party is scheduled to sail for home on May 22.

Illinois Swimmers Fly To Championship Meet

CHICAGO, March 26 (AP)—A University of Illinois athletic team, for the first time in the history of the college, takes to the air from here today.

Coach Ed Manley and four swimmers will fly to New Haven, Conn., to compete Friday and Saturday at the National Intercollegiate swimming championships. The four Illinois tankmen, Henry Hansen, Norm Lewis, Warren Overman and John Ervin, from the 440-yard relay team which won the Western Conference title in the record time of 3m. 38.5s.

Volleyball at Newton

Volleyball teams of the Boston, Brockton, Somerville and Newton Y. M. C. A.'s will compete in the annual Y. M. C. A. Two-State Class "A" volleyball tournament preliminaries at the Newton "Y" on Saturday, at 3 p. m. Dr. David T. Gordon, chairman of the Two-State Committee, will be in charge of the tournament. The Huntington Avenue Branch "Y" team will be Sweat, Doherty, Gordon, Westland, Johnson, York, Burman, Clark, Perillo and Connelly. In the preliminary contest two teams qualify for the finals to be played in Providence, R. I. on Saturday, April 4.

Boston Golfers Lose

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 26 (AP)—In the first round of the Bermuda amateur golf championship yesterday, R. D. Case of Cresskill, N. J., defeated the medal winner, George West of Toronto, 2 up, while Lewis Miller of Chester, N. S., defeated his father, Col. J. L. Miller, by the same margin. E. H. Amory Jr., New York, defeated Dr. P. C. Jarboe, Boston, 4 and 3, and T. B. Bassett, New York, defeated B. G. Rae, Boston, 2 up.

Name Stanford's New Field

PALO ALTO, Calif. (AP)—Stanford's new $35,000 track and field, to be used for practice and minor meets, has been named Angell Field in honor of Dr. Frank Angell, veteran faculty champion of Stanford athletics.

American Hockey Association

St. Louis 3, Tulsa 1.

Jackie Dunn In Sonja Henie Show At Boston Garden

Amid the splendor of the most exquisite display of color, technique and rhythm, the greatest spectacle ever seen in Boston will find the vivacious, dimpled personality queen of the ice, Sonja Henie, 10 times world champion and three times Olympic titleholder, reaching a peak in her swan dance, in one of her three numbers at the "Ice Skating Carnival Extraordinary," to be staged under the auspices of the Skating Club of Boston at the Boston Garden next Saturday evening.

Funds for Flood Victims

The Skating Club will hold this carnival as a means to help raise funds for the flood victims in the stricken districts of New England.

Figure skating may apear to be a soft, nonexerting sport to the thousands of galleryites who will watch Sonja, the magnetic, graceful and glorious Norwegian blonde, in her exhibitions Saturday night, but actually it is just as difficult as three sets of tennis, and it exacts the same toll of weight and energy that a boxer loses in three fast rounds.

The lovers of figure skating who flock to the Garden Saturday night will see a well-balanced program which will offer the finest entertainment on a frozen surface ever observed in this city.

Spins and Jumps

Jackie Dunn, England's 19-year-year-old figure skater, will show for the first time in Boston and his performance of a remarkable display of spins and jumps will inspire a storm of applause. The British lad is six feet of effervescent, athletic youth and performs difficult, original movements on his steel blades with amazing speed. Dunn is a student at Cambridge University, and he is not only an outstanding skater, but also has a golf handicap of four in England. He is also a football and cricket player and makes a striking figure on the ice.

Golf Championship Scheduled for West

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York, March 26

THE intercollegiate golf championship will go west once more, this time to the North Shore Golf Club, Glen View, Ill., according to an announcement made yesterday by John F. Malloy, president of the Intercollegiate Golf Association, Princeton University.

With the University of Michigan team, last year winner of the team title, and Edward White, University of Texas, the individual champion, this was natural.

The dates fixed were June 22 to 27, immediately following the end of the college year in most institutions.

English Players To Visit Boston

Six English women lacrosse players arrived in New York yesterday for a tour of the United States. They are Marjorie Lockley, leader of the delegation; Ivona Davies, Lois Brown, Dianna Cumberledge, M. Osborn Newbold and Nancy Leaf.

The Misses Brown and Davies will visit Greater Boston for the purpose of aiding the women coaches here in teaching the finer points of the game.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Will the Result Be Dark?

ONE of the greatest of the many intercollegiate sporting events that take place each year is the annual boatrace between Oxford and Cambridge which is rowed on the Thames River, London. It was the first intercollegiate athletic competition to be held and its outcome is watched by people all over the world. This year's race is scheduled to take place a week from next Saturday, and the two eights which will represent the Dark and Light Blue are busily engaged in getting into championship form. Reports from the scene of training seem to indicate that Cambridge is potentially a fine eight, while Oxford does not appear to be as strong an eight as its rival. But there is still a week in which to smooth over any faults that may now exist and whip the boat into a strong racing unit.

Cambridge Has Long Reign

It is certainly about time for Oxford to win one of these races again and its followers are hoping that this is the year they are going to celebrate. One has to go way back to 1923 to find the Dark Blue crossing the finish line first and that is a long time to go. Twelve straight victories for the Light Blue is a record for consecutive wins in this classic. Nine was the best previous winning streak and that was twice made by Oxford, first in 1869 and then again in 1898. Due to these 12 straight wins, Cambridge has gone ahead in the event with 46 victories to 40 for Oxford. It is, therefore, easy to account for the fact that Oxford is making every effort to send the bow of its shell over the finish line at Mortlake ahead of the Cambridge shell.

Will an American Turn the Tide?

For the first time in a number of years, Oxford has seated an American in its shell. He is H. C. Lumb, who is at No. 2. This is not the first time that an American oarsman has represented the Dark Blue; but it is not very often that one of them is able to break into the big event. The difference in style of stroke is considerable, and an oarsman generally finds it very difficult to change over. The eight men are, however, rowing well together. Hope, who is stroking the eight, appears to be the right man for the place. He is giving greater length and better rhythm. The crew will have to show much more improvement during the coming week, however, if it is going to keep the Light Blue from running its victory streak up to a baker's dozen.

Oklahoma Still Throwing Them

When it comes to amateur wrestling Oklahoma must still be regarded as the capital of the sport. The National Collegiate Athletic Association recently held its championship tournament at Washington & Lee University and when the last pair of shoulders had been pinned to the mat, it was noted that University of Oklahoma was first, Oklahoma Central Teachers, second, and Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, third. These three institutions from the Sooner State amassed no less than 32 of the 56 possible points and three of the remaining points were won by Oklahoma Southwestern Teachers which, for some reason, had to be contented with a tie for seventh place in the team standing.

Mangrum Leads at Half

PINEHURST, N. C., March 26 (AP)—Sixty survivors in the $4000 North and South open golf championship began a 36-hole windup today with $1000 prize money awaiting the winner. At the halfway mark of the 72-hole tournament, Henry Picard of Hershey, Penna., was two strokes behind Ray Mangrum, who shot a sizzling 68 yesterday to go into first place with a total of 141. The Hershey professional, winner of the Charleston open last week, was favored for the title, however. Picard matched his first day's 71 with a 72 for a total of 143. Gene Sarazen, the Connecticut farmer, was in third place with a 74—71—145, and Paul Runyan of White Plains, N. Y., was a stroke behind with a 75—71—146.

Boston Bees Win Again

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 26 (AP)—The Boston Bees flashed two tremendous scoring bursts yesterday to gain their second triumph over the Cincinnati Reds by an 8-5 margin. A base on balls plus four consecutive singles pushed over four runs in the third inning, and the Bees countered again in the sixth. They closed with three more tallies in the eighth. The Reds finished the game with a three-run rally in the ninth.

Miss Vinson at Her Best

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, March 26—The second of the fancy skating carnivals was even more brilliant than the first, when it was staged yesterday evening at Madison Square Garden, as Sonja Henie, the star, was more gracious in the amount of her contributions, appearing twice and for longer periods, while the Canadians, both from Ottawa and Toronto, who were the stars of the balance on Sunday, were even more effective, with Guy Owen once more their bright particular star. Maribel Y. Vinson, now fully recovered from her trip abroad, was also at her best, and the balance of the cast felt the lift, and went into the routines with zest.

Passes for Former Winners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, March 26—All former athletes who have won a gold medal for Germany in Olympic competitions are to receive a stadium Pass from the Organizing Committee in recognition of their achievement. German athletes in former Olympics won honors in wrestling, weightlifting, fencing, swimming, fancy diving, gymnastics, and rowing competitions.

Sox Depend Heavily Upon Ostermueller

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 26—Last season the Boston Red Sox finished fourth in the American League standing, four games behind the third-place Cleveland club and 13 contests in back of second-place New York. The reason they didn't finish higher was because their only winning pitchers were Bob Grove and Wes Ferrell. After the race had ended and most of the players had gone home, Manager Joe Cronin said to me: "If Fred Ostermueller could have taken a regular turn with Grove and Ferrell we would have finished at least two notches higher in the standing. We might even have beat out the Tigers."

This year Cronin is depending heavily upon Ostermueller, a left-hander, to round out his big-four pitching staff and work regularly with Ferrell, Grove and Johnny Marcum. If this group delivers winning ball the Red Sox are sure to be in that World Series next October.

Unfortunate Style

Ostermueller has the ability to become a great pitcher, a fact that he proved during the few months he was available in 1935 and also in 1934. But unfortunately his style of delivery leaves him wide open to line drives that often come whistling through the pitcher's box, and it was one of such drives that put him on the shelf in '35.

Baseball folk around the Boston training camp here differ in attempting to solve Ostermueller's problem. Some say that his sweeping side-arm motion leaves him off balance at the finish of each pitch, naturally making him a target for fast balls that batters smash back through the box. Others agree that Fred is not off balance, but too set after each pitch, making it impossible for him to jump out of the way when he sees the ball coming back at him.

However, regardless of the reason or reasons why Ostermueller has been a target in the past, fortunately for himself and the Red Sox, he is not worried about the future. One of the most serious workers in camp, Fred is confident that 1936 will be his best season and that he will help the Red Sox win the American League pennant.

Came From Rochester

Ostermueller was purchased by the Red Sox from Rochester of the International League for 1934 delivery. They paid a fancy price for his services. In 1933 with the Red Wings, the left-hander won 16 games and lost only 7 during the first half of the season, and then was forced out of action by a mishap. He would undoubtedly have reached the 25-victory mark if he had been able to continue. His efficiency can best be judged by the fact that he appeared in 27 games and finished the job in 21 of them.

Although out of action for several weeks, Ostermueller won 10 and lost 13 American League games in 1934. Last year he managed to capture seven victories against eight defeats in the short time he was available. Fred has been in organized baseball since 1926, when he started with Quincy of the Three-I League. Before arriving at Rochester he made stops at Topeka, Shawnee, St. Joseph and Greensboro. He was born in Quincy, Ill., Sept. 15, 1907.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Boston (N) 8, Cincinnati (N) 5.
Boston (A) 9, Newark (IL) 7.
New York (N) 7, Chicago (N) 2.
Brooklyn (N) 11, New York (A) 8.
Philadelphia (N) 3, Rochester (IL) 2.
Pittsburgh (N) 21, San Antonio (TL) 2.
St. Louis (N) 17, Columbus (AA) 3.
Philadelphia (A) 5, St. Louis (A) 2.
Detroit (A) 17, Washington (A) 10.
Cleveland (A) 7, New Orleans (SA) 2.
Chattanooga (SA) 5, Montreal (IL) 3.
Toronto (IL) 7, Albany (IL) 6.
Minneapolis (AA) 6, Baltimore (IL) 4.

Today's Schedule

Philadelphia (A) vs. Newark (IL).
Boston (A) vs. Washington (A).
Chicago (A) vs. Bisbee.
St. Louis (N) vs. Detroit (A).
Chicago (N) vs. New York (N).
Philadelphia (N) vs. Boston (N).
Brooklyn (N) vs. Rochester (IL).
Pittsburgh (N) vs. Tulsa (TL).

American Team Loses In Squash Doubles

LONDON, March 26 (AP)—Sheila McKechnie and the Hon. Anne Lytton-Milbanke of England defeated Anne Page of Philadelphia and Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr. of Rye, N. Y., today, in the final match of the British women's doubles squash racquets championship. The scores, 15—8, 15—13, 9—15, 8—15, 15—13.

From the start the American players concentrated their attack on Miss Lytton-Milbanke, but she handled their shots with consistent accuracy until the third and fourth games, when she appeared to tire.

In the second game the English team led 8—1 and 12—9, but the Americans pulled up to 12—13 before losing.

Paul Dean Dons Uniform

BRADENTON, Fla., March 26 (AP)—Paul Dean donned a Cardinal uniform yesterday and went to work with brother "Dizzy" and other players left in the training camp while Manager Frankie Frisch and another group of St. Louis players went to Avon Park for an exhibition game. The young pitcher hasn't gone through the formality of signing his contract, but he has agreed to terms, and will sign as soon as Vice-President Branch Rickey, out of the city on business, returns. Meanwhile, Frisch ordered Paul to start training, and the youngster jumped at the opportunity.

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Wed. Mat. 55c-$2.20
SHUBERT TONIGHT - 8:30

Sporting Around The Hub

West Point Calls Chambers

RALPH E. CHAMBERS this week concludes his eleventh season as tennis instructor at the Longwood Covered Courts in Newton. On Saturday night he will be ready to drive to West Point, N. Y., where he takes over his duties as instructor of the United States Military Academy team on April 1 for his fourth season. His contract there expires May 31.

Staff Photo
Ralph Chambers

Chambers, we learned last night, has been offered a new Military Academy contract as instructor from April 1 to Oct. 31. This he had to decline as he had already made arrangements to take over the post as professional at the Longwood Cricket Club on June 1—marking his third season at the Chestnut Hill club.

Maj. L. D. Worsham, graduate manager of athletics at the Point, in writing to Chambers concerning the new contract offer, stated: ". . . you know we hold you in high regard and you are the man we want."

Chambers' record at West Point has been good. Starting in 1933, his charges won eight matches and lost two; in 1934 they won six dual matches and lost three and also the New York intercollegiate doubles title for the first time; last year the West Pointers won seven dual contests and lost three and retained the New York intercollegiate doubles crown. This season the Cadets face a hard schedule, taking on three new teams—Dartmouth, Cornell and Lehigh. The other teams on the 1936 card include Rutgers, North Carolina, Swarthmore, New York University and the "Little Three"—Amherst, Williams and Wesleyan.

Here and There

The annual women's basketball championships of the N. E. A. A. A. U. will be held tomorrow and Saturday at the Brockton Y. W. C. A. under the auspices of the Brockton Girls' Athletic Club . . . A women's indoor track meet under the auspices of the committee on womens athletics of the N. E. A. A. A. U. will be held in conjunction with Company E, 101st Infantry, Y. D., at the Fitchburg state armory, April 4, at 7:30 p. m. . . . The New England district American Olympic wrestling semifinal tryouts will be held at the Providence Y. M. C. A. tomorrow and Saturday . . . Olympic (catch-as-catch-can) rules will be used . . . Providence will also be the scene of the national junior boxing championships on April 2 and 3 . . . Members of the N. E. A. A. A. U. boxing committee meet in Boston tonight to select Massachusetts' representatives.

Swimming Meet at Y Pool This Evening

Swimming teams of the Huntington Avenue Branch of the Boston Y. M. C. A. and the Greenwood Memorial of Gardner will clash in a dual meet tonight at 8 o'clock in the Y pool . . . Rain spoiled the chances of Boston College baseballers working outdoors yesterday, but saved the feelings, temporarily, of those who would have been cut from the squad . . . Dartmouth gymnasts, prevented from coming to Boston last week end, due to flood conditions, will meet the M. I. T. athletes in the Walker Memorial Gym this evening at 8 o'clock . . . The second annual Massachusetts schoolboy golf team championship will be held this year at Worcester on June 4 and 5 . . . Northeastern baseballers are scheduled to go outdoors today for the first time this season . . . B. U.'s track team will report for practice at Riverside, this afternoon . . . Boston's Park Department is busy preparing for the national public parks tennis tourney which comes to Franklin Field, Aug. 17-23.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Maureen Orcutt won the United North and South golf championship.

Five Years Ago

Eddie Roush, after year's retirement, sold by Giants to Cincinnati Reds.

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South Carolina Colonial Estate Is Given Public

Comprises 6600 acres including 100 acres of landscaped gardens and a huge tract of wood and meadowland—Ison main highway from New England to Florida—noted statuary by wife of the donor forms part of the estate's attractions.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GEORGETOWN, S. C.—Brookgreen Gardens, embracing about 100 acres of landscaped area, a rare and comprehensive collection of statuary and more than 6500 acres of forest, marsh and meadowland—the whole comprising one of the most beautiful and valuable estates on the South Carolina coast—has been turned over to the public by its owners, Mr. and Mrs. Archer Milton Huntington, as an outdoor museum of American sculpture and a natural history sanctuary.

Noted as one of the world's great show places, these gardens and the surrounding sanctuary are located on one of the popular national highways, where a cosmopolitan flow of visitors already is pausing for inspiration, instruction and mental refreshment.

On Main Highway

The Ocean Highway, U. S. No. 17, the chief artery between Maine and Key West which follows the coast of South Carolina, goes by the door.

Carrying out a philanthropic intent, Mr. Huntington has made the Gardens free to all, and has provided for their maintenance in perpetuity through the establishment of a $1,000,000 endowment to be handled by a self-perpetuating board of trustees. Only in case of failure of the State to maintain the gift as a sanctuary for southeastern flora and fauna and a home for sculptured art does the estate revert to the grantors or their heirs. Mr. and Mrs. Huntington, however, reserve the right to the use of certain buildings and lands and the exercise of specific privileges so long as they shall desire.

Dates From Colonial Days

The gardens are exquisite, having a long historical and romantic background dating to colonial days. The old and the new blend perfectly in Brookgreen and, with care and discretion, Mr. Huntington has preserved the rare old buildings which were a part of the three plantations which now form Brookgreen and to these he has added a wealth of rare statuary.

The gardens are located on the tract of land which formerly comprised Brookgreen, Springfield and the Oaks Plantations, all the homes of various members of the Allston family. In 1682 the first Allston came to America and England and settled in Charleston. Shortly thereafter the family moved to Waccamaw Peninsula on the South Carolina coast near Georgetown and virtually covered the whole neck with plantation grants.

Aaron Burr Visited There

Brookgreen was the home of William Allston, whose son, Gov. Joseph Allston, married Theodosia Burr, daughter of Aaron Burr. Here at Brookgreen, Aaron Burr visited his daughter.

Turning from the main highway, the motorist comes upon a long straight concrete road running between long-leaf southern pines. This leads to a large circle within which "La Jeunesse," the magnificent statue of youth, sculptured by Mrs. Huntington, rises in inspiring proportions. Then comes a pool at the gateway of Brookgreen Gardens where "Diana," one of Mrs. Huntington's best-known figures, raises her arm heavenward. At the gates, guarded by Mrs. Huntington's "Lions," one pauses in appreciation, for the old predominates and the 1000-year-old moss-covered oaks form a network of light and shade over a long magnificent avenue.

Dominated by Fountain

The gardens and a series of walks, made in butterfly form, are dominated by a large central fountain. This fountain which waters every plant in the seven acres of formal gardens makes Brookgreen a network of interesting detail. Inscriptions in marble and in bronze adorn the surrounding walls, built in an old Moorish design of ancient brick. Plants from all over the world have been placed in the gardens and the names placed beside them. A varied display of statuary adds zest to every vista.

Following the graceful walks one comes upon a recumbent marble statue of "Night," one of the outstanding pieces in the garden, and a little farther on, one comes upon an American Indian and eagle in bronze. Midway down the gardens, to the right as one enters, an old building of the colonial days has been restored and in this there are types of statuary made by every current American artist.

Old Kitchen Restored

Opposite this building is the colonial kitchen of the Allston family, restored, and fitted with all of the former cooking devices of that early day, in the originals.

The western end of the gardens has been lifted considerably above the former rice fields and channels leading to the Waccamaw River and Winyah Bay, and the elevation gives emphasis to the nature of the country and the beauty of the gardens.

In laying off this precinct, Mr. Huntington has made a series of waterways which can be used or cut off at will and make the garden perpetually green. Statuary especially appropriate to the water scenes is cleverly placed—as, for instance, a striking piece showing a child at play riding upon the back of a giant water turtle, seen in one of the many lovely pools.

Work of Mr. Huntington

For five years work of beautification and building has been going on without cessation under the personal touch of Mr. Huntington, who is the son of the California railroad builder, Collis P. Huntington.

He was educated largely in Spain and is known internationally as a poet. He has degrees from Harvard, Yale, Columbia and the University of Madrid, besides many foreign decorations.

Mr. and Mrs. Huntington's own home, where they spend much of the winter and spring of each year, is called "Atalaya," apart from the main estate, on Magnolia Beach. Seen from the sea, it bears every appearance of a Spanish fort. But on closer inspection it reveals an extremely attractive home.

Public to Enjoy This Southern Estate

Top—Entrance to Brookgreen Gardens, Part of the Gift of Mr. and Mrs. Archer Milton Huntington to the American People at Georgetown, S. C. Bottom—Diana of the Pool, One of Mrs. Huntington's Sculptures at Entrance to Brookgreen Gardens

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Folsom Man Linked To Virginia Finds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 26 — The earliest known inhabitants of North America—known as Folsom men—may have had a center of culture near southern Virginia near the junction of the Dan and Roanoke Rivers, according to Matthew W. Stirling, chief of the bureau of American ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution.

Within the past few months at least five of the curious "Folsom points," stone arrow and spear heads of the peculiar design characteristic of this mysterious race, have been picked up in the general area between Chase City, Va., and Oxford, N. C.

This is the greatest concentration yet found in the East, Mr. Stirling declared after visiting the site recently. Otherwise, east of the Mississippi, only single specimens have been found at widely scattered places from New Hampshire to Louisiana.

Hoffman Inspects Hauptmann Attic

NEW YORK, March 26 (AP)—Gov. Harold G. Hoffman of New Jersey and his aides inspected the former home of Bruno Hauptmann today to check prosecution testimony that nailholes in attic beams fitted those in one rail of the Lindbergh kidnap ladder.

Results of the Governor's visit to the Bronx residence probably will be presented to the court of pardons at Trenton when it considers Hauptmann's second appeal for a commutation of his execution set for next Tuesday.

The Governor was particularly interested in testing whether holes in "Rail 16," which the State contended originally was part of a floor board in Hauptman's attic, fitted adjacent boards.

He and his secretary, William Lagay, and Lieut. Arthur Keaten of the New Jersey State Police spent two hours in the attic.

Then they conferred privately in a room on the second floor of the two-family house.

Marine Service Undermanned

NEW YORK, March 25 (AP)—The United Licensed Officers' Association reported today a shortage of licensed officers for merchant marine service in American ports developing from an increase of water-borne commerce and the return to service of ships withdrawn during the depression. The association has invited former members who quit the sea when unemployment set in to register again. The shortage of officers is said to extend to virtually all ranks.

Party Harmony Must Come First, Landon Declares

TOPEKA, Kan., March 25 (AP)—Gov. Alf M. Landon pictured Republican harmony as transcending personal preferment yesterday in responding to inquiries arising from the movement to nominate him for President.

Concerning the pledging of a slate of delegates to him in California, the Governor said he would "neither approve nor repudiate any delegate in any state" who chose to run as a Landon-for-President candidate.

"My chief concern in this crisis," he said, "is to see the Republican Party name its strongest possible candidate and a man who would make a good President. I have so tried to conduct myself that after the Cleveland convention the party will be in the most harmonious position so that we can present the strongest front."

Ross G. Marshall of Los Angeles last Saturday filed with the California Secretary of State a Landon ticket for the May 5 California primary. A second slate by the California group in sympathy with former President Hoover's advocacy of uninstructed delegations is due to be filed before the deadline today. Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho also is considering bidding for California's 44 votes.

Refreshed and smiling after a 10-day rest, the Governor said he probably would call a special session of the Legislature to enact measures to bring Kansas within the requirements of the federal social security program.

"I will have an opportunity when the legislative council meets next Thursday to take up with the members the question of whether we can come within the social security board's requirements without a state constitutional amendment."

Governor Landon indicated the special session might be summoned before the Republican national convention, June 9, if it is decided a constitutional change is not necessary.

Ottinger Committee To Continue Efforts To Promote Landon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 25—With the Landon - for - President Committee headed by Albert Ottinger refusing to quit, a rift appeared here today in the New York State campaign to get the Republican Presidential nomination for the Governor of Kansas.

Mr. Ottinger in a letter sent out to every member of his committee, declared they would continue "to disseminate personal interest literature for the purpose of making the people Landon-minded in order to influence his nomination and to inform the people of his qualifications once he is nominated."

The letter followed a statement by John Hamilton, Landon campaign manager, yesterday that the Ottinger committee was not authorized to represent Governor Landon nor to solicit contributions for his campaign.

"This committee could not be designated as official, nor can any other until Governor Landon has announced himself a candidate for President," Mr. Ottinger said. "It has been, however, well understood by Governor Landon, Howard Kiroack and me that we have to proceed as a voluntary committee with his consent and complete understanding."

Apprehension was voiced by some of the friends of Governor Landon today lest this rift widen and the question of the Landon running mate brought into it.

Anti-Bonus Move Faces 'Veterans of Future Wars'

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 26 (AP) — The "Veterans of Future Wars," seeking advance payment of a bonus, today had to contend with a proposed future congressmen's benevolent association pledged to vote down the future bonus.

A post of the "Veterans of Future Wars" was formed last night at Tulane University, the "Veterans" seeking immediate payment of a $1000 bonus in advance of possible action in a possible future war. Meanwhile, an "anti" group was reported planning to organize a future "Congress" to vote down the future bonus.

Airplane Company Wins Demurrer In Arms Export Case

NEW YORK, March 26 (AP) — A demurrer of Curtiss-Wright Export Corporation and others to the first count of an indictment charging they conspired to sell and export 15 machine guns to Bolivia was sustained in Federal Court yesterday.

The opinion had the effect of dismissing the first count in the indictment charging violation of the presidential proclamation and the joint act of Congress. It does not affect the second count charging the defendants conspired to defraud the United States of its governmental rights and functions to administer export regulations by filing a false declaration setting forth that four airplanes were to be exported, but omitting mention of the machine guns.

Judge Byers upheld the argument of George Z. Medalie, counsel for the defendants, that Congress had no constitutional power to delegate to the President authority to act upon the basis of an opinion rather than congressional inquiry and determination of facts.

He noted that in the Supreme Court decision killing NIRA there was a clear line of demarcation "between a true finding of fact and a formulation of an opinion concerning future probabilities.

"Such demarcation," he said, "is such a recognition of the issue here presented that the court is precluded from reaching any conclusion but that the first ground of the demurrer is fatal to the indictment."

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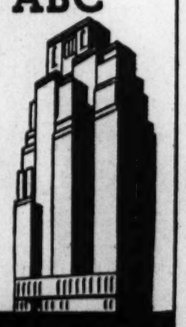
HOTEL GOVERNOR CLINTON
7TH AVENUE AT 31ST STREET OPPOSITE PENN STATION
UNDER KNOTT MANAGEMENT

30,000 Pink Tulips Form Hub Of Philadelphia Flower Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 25—More than 100,000 persons are expected to attend the Philadelphia Flower Show this year. As in former years, the show is distinguished by its unified arrangement. In place of a conglomeration of individual exhibits, it gives the effect of a harmoniously designed garden, separated into different sections by tall evergreen hedges.

Peering out over rock gardens, musical with little waterfalls, or standing above settings of banked flowers, are pieces of sculpture arranged by the Philadelphia Art Alliance, which further add to the effect of unity.

In the center of the hall is a jet fountain surrounded by five pools, set in the middle of a great bed of 30,000 pink Holland tulips. Along the edges of this central court are masses of magnolias and white azaleas.

In a court of their own are Joseph E. Widener's acacias, with their delicate golden fronds set off by plantings of hyacinths and blue plumbago. In another section are orchids from the famous collection of Mrs. William Kemble du Pont of Wilmington, and others from the gardens of Mr. and Mrs. Fitz-Eugene Dixon of Elkins Park. In the latter collection there are 150 varieties of orchids including one plant valued at $500—the Helen Wilmer, a hybrid which has taken seven years to develop.

An exhibit arranged by W. Atlee Burpee features his new "superdouble nasturtium" against a garden background with flagstones leading to a cozy-looking thatched cottage, with clinging roses on its walls.

The show was opened by Mayor S. Davis Wilson on March 23. In his address he said he hoped that shows such as this will be an inspiration to all Philadelphians to make it a city of gardens as well as "the city of homes."

In addition to the main displays there is an educational exhibit showing the importance of nutrient soil, which is arranged by the National Association of Gardeners and the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.

Mexican Blast Kills Twenty

MEXICO, D. F. March 26 (AP)—Twenty persons were known dead and nearly 60 were injured today after an explosion of a carload of dynamite at the railroad station of Tultenango, in the State of Mexico. The passenger and freight stations, a water tank, 10 freight cars and several houses in the small railroad junction town 125 miles northwest of the capital were destroyed by the blast.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Above the Clouds

By Gunby Hadath

Mark Ashford, an American boy living in Saint-Nicholas-de-Véroce, in the French Alps, at the home of Madame Le Fèvre and her son Jules, received a letter from his father, in the Balkans, when our story opened, with an inclosure to be delivered secretly to M. Philippe Reignier, in Geneva. On his way to fulfill the mission, his wallet with the letter disappeared and later Mark discovered that M. Reignier had been missing from his home for three days. A note warning him to be silent was delivered mysteriously to Mark; through it he was able to get a description of two men who were implicated. Coming on these two men unexpectedly, Mark saw them board a bus; he and Napoleon, a stray dog who had become attached to him, followed. Mark made friends with Papa Matelon, a traveling shoemaker, who told him that one of the men was de Brevent, who had a mineral water factory at Annecy, and who gave Mark a lift in his wagon as far as that town.

Chapter Six

MARK stood by the ancient walls in the little town of Annecy and watched the women washing their clothes in the stream which came emptying itself beneath foot-bridges into the moat; they were hastening, as they kneeled over their scrubbing-boards, to get finished before the last of the graying light faded.

And now Mark ventured. He had learned the lie of the land, a sound precaution in the case of emergency, and watching one of the women come up from the water with her basket, waited till she was abreast of him, then stopped her, asking her the direction of de Brevent's factory.

She pointed up the hill where the barracks were frowning.

"Go right up there," she told him, "and then carry on. You'll see the factory ahead of you presently. But I doubt if you'll get there before it closes, M'sieur."

"Do they work late?"

"Till the dusk falls, M'sieur."

"Oh, and do you know if Monsieur de Brevent lives near the factory?"

She nodded. "In the tall house behind it," she said.

Mark whispered to Napoleon, hard on his heels. "It will be dark before we get there, Napoleon," said he. "And that ought to suit us. En avant!" And thanking the woman, he mounted the hill in high fettle.

Not far from the top they met the workmen descending.

What Next?

The factory itself was an ugly square building, which was melting into the shadows as they arrived. But passing the gates, Mark hardly gave it a look; what he wanted now was the house.

So, listening for any other footsteps, he found his way round to a field, where he stumbled among cart ruts for a few paces till another building loomed through the gloom.

Stealthily he crept forward, and having climbed some railings found himself among shrubs and small trees. This would be de Brevent's garden, he reckoned, and with Napoleon growling softly, he pushed his way forward.

It was very cold now that the sun had been gone for some time. It was very still. Not a leaf in the garden was stirring. Mark felt himself shiver. It was not the cold that made him shiver, nor the deep silence; it was the feeling, as that somber outline approached, that he was drawing near to something that he could not name.

A Darkened House

As Mark stood, trying to search the dark house with his eyes, a light appeared at a window very high up and in a moment a figure came to that window. Then this person turned, and the light, falling fully across him, revealed the face of an elderly man, gray and haggard. Like a prisoner's face, Mark thought.

Then, in his rising excitement, he made a bad blunder. Sending Napoleon back to keep watch on the factory lest any belated workpeople came and surprised them, he advanced alone through the plantation and shrubs to the house. He had come to a standstill, and was intently watching the window, when he was suddenly gripped from behind and a cloth was drawn tightly round his eyes.

They had crept up without a sound, de Brevent and Big Pierre, the vanman. The former was flashing a torch over the trespasser's features.

"I'm hanged if it isn't the youngster himself!" he exclaimed. "Well, we'll throw him in to cool his heels with the old one!" And thrusting him forward between them they forced him into the house.

As soon as he was able to free himself Mark discovered that he was in a small attic with a ceiling that went up to a point and came slanting down both sides as though from a gable. He also became aware of the presence of a companion, an elderly man whose face, even in the flickering light, he instantly recognized as the one he had seen at the window. A sudden realization came to him.

A Strange Encounter

"You're Monsieur Reignier!" he gasped out.

"Yes, I'm Reignier," an enfeebled voice answered with haste. "They have thrown us in together and the time passes. See, they have disconnected my light and left but a candle. Tell me, quickly, quickly, are you my friend Ashford's son?"

"Yes," said Mark.

"Then listen. You brought me a letter. I knew you were to bring one, but our enemies learned that as well, and they captured me by a ruse and shut me up so that I might not receive it. Nay, listen!" the urgent accents entreated when Mark would have spoken. "Time is short, I tell you."

But Mark interrupted him. "If I get away from here, M'sieur Reignier, I can't help you as much as I should unless I am told everything. I want to know, if I may, what that letter might contain? And I want to know why my father sent it to you?"

"You shall hear all. But briefly, oh briefly, for time is short. Your father was formerly in your country's diplomatic service—"

"Yes, I know that," Mark broke in. "He was in charge of your Legation at Kosvitch, the capital of Carpathia, where he made such a close friend of King Serge that after your father had retired he rented a villa in Kosvitch and settled down there, on purpose to be near the King."

"Yes, he writes me from Kossvitch."

"But he has not told you of the anti-royalist party in Carpathia which has accumulated so much power at last that it has become an hourly threat to the throne.

"Ah, but your father is a lover of the old order and, with access to many sources of information owing to previous work at the Legation, he exerts himself on behalf of his friend King Serge against these criminal conspirators.

"But being obliged, of course, to work secretly, he employs me to smuggle his messages to the French Government, who are vitally interested in keeping King Serge on the throne. And your letter for me, being too serious to trust to the post, can contain nothing else than certain promised particulars of a plot, almost ripe, to bring the King down."

(To Be Continued Next Thursday)

© Will F. Taylor

Chinese Candy Men With Their Traveling Stall

Watching a Chinese Candy Man

IF YOU have visited the land of China, and have had a glimpse of the fascinating street life there, you cannot fail to have become acquainted with the Chinese Candy Man.

But if not, I doubt if his charm, and his artistic simplicity, can possibly be understood, unless you let your imagination transport you back to the blissful days of early youth when the Gingerbread Man took your several pennies in exchange for a wonderful baked figure of flour and molasses, with eyes, nose, mouth and hair of white sugar.

But the Chinese Candy Man cannot really be compared with the Gingerbread Man of former days, for he is unlike any other candy man in the world, in so far as he blows his fairy fantasies in much the same magical way as the Venetian artists blow their fragile glass.

His black wooden stands, which are carried on his shoulder, hold the amber toffee, resting upon its bed of hot charcoal. They also hold the dark brown treacle; the bamboo sticks upon which his creations perch; the jar of cochineal from which are made the glowing eyes; the jar of green coloring matter for the matchless wings, and the tiny copper ladle.

Toffee Forms

As he wanders toward some small settlement, he announces his arrival by the special Chinese Candy Man's call. Then he seats himself by a house where children are playing, and immediately is surrounded by an eager group, well aware of the delights hidden in that magic box of black wood.

Slowly the Candy Man takes a bit of warm toffee from the copper bowl rolling it into a small ball while the children gape at the movements of his deft fingers, wondering in breathless excitement what marvelous creation will be theirs. It is far more fun, you see, to await the magic result of his art than to order some wonder in advance.

And now watch closely and see how skillfully he rolls a part of the ball into a thin thread! And now see how he blows through the thread, when, behold! the body of a marvelous rat appears, with head, ears, feet, and tail, all shaped so deftly that one has scarcely noticed the movement of his fingers.

He puts this jolly toffee rat upon a toffee gourd in which he has placed some seeds—no gourds being complete without seeds—and then gourd and rat are fastened upon a slim bamboo stick and handed to the waiting purchaser, who in return gives up one copper in payment for this delightful toffee toy.

A Rooster for a Copper

The rat is followed by a cheery rooster with red comb, piercing eyes, and bright green wings! He stands proudly on his bamboo stick and seems just about to crow when a fat baby spies him, and for her copper gets her heart's desire.

Now a small boy approaches with a haughty air, and from a distance tosses his copper nonchalantly toward the Candy Man, caring not at all whether it lands in the hot toffee or on the stand.

But the Candy Man is skillful. The copper is caught in mid-air, and deposited in a small drawer, where reside, in their respective tin boxes, the flour for molding the sticky toffee, and the seeds for the center of the gourds.

Now the patient Candy Man begins to mold a wonderful pipe with a saucer. In the saucer he pours golden treacle and hands it to a little Chinese girl whose three diminutive braids, woven with bright wool, stand out stiffly from her small, otherwise shaven head. She tucks the bamboo stem into her mouth, and with a look of supreme content, sucks in the succulent sugar.

The disdainful little boy watches her rapt expression, then, with a defiant wave of his hand, denotes a similar one for himself. The Candy Man smiles upon him indulgently, remembering, perhaps, his own youth. So he gives him his toffee choice and then attends to me.

My wants are varied, for I am anxious that all the onlookers who have no coppers shall each be given a candy fastasy. But they are all so shy of "foreign devils" that they refuse—even when the Candy Man himself offers them one apiece. Not until a dear old Chinese woman, having realized the absurdity of the situation, takes the candy toys from me, will any child accept the alluring gift.

During the period of persuasion by the old woman, and the assurances of my ricksha boy that the "foreign devil" means no harm the Candy Man continues to mold more pleasures for his charming little friends, and before I leave there stands upon his magic box a toffee monkey with piercing red eyes, which climbs its bamboo pole by the aid of a pink string; another monkey which waves its arms with every passing breath of wind, and a fat toffee doll. The doll is eagerly sought for by a little ivory colored baby, equally fat in its wadded winter clothes.

As Li, my faithful ricksha boy, pulls me reluctantly away from this scene of simple pleasure, I realize what a rare privilege it is to find a traveling merchant-artist whose creations are solely for the joy of little children.

E. C. H.

Bonnie Crosses a Continent

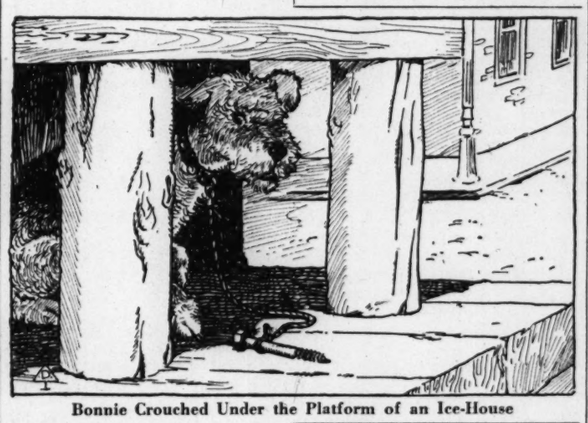
Chapter Four

Abandoned in Texas

"REALLY," said Bonnie with a contented shake of her head, talking to herself, "I had no idea the United States was so tremendous." It seemed a long time since she had watched the Negro cotton pickers in Arkansas, though it was really but a few clock hours.

As the car bowled smoothly along the Texas highways she noted the different kinds of architecture, the stucco and adobe walls of houses, so strange, so novel to a dog from Maine. She realized it was very warm for the time of year, for she knew it was November. She had heard Jim and Carter talking the day before about its being but a few weeks to Thanksgiving.

Leaping from the car the minute they drew up at a filling station, for water, Bonnie ran to explore the station yard, for it was her custom always to find out all she could about



Bonnie Crouched Under the Platform of an Ice-House

the corners, the interesting, poky places which others overlooked.

Imagine her bewilderment, then, upon hearing suddenly a familiar mechanical sound, a throbbing noise which could mean but one thing! The family had started off on their journey and left her behind. As fast as her legs could carry her, she tore after the car. But it was going so rapidly that she lost it before she reached the corner.

Ah, who but Bonnie will ever know the darkness of that night? Surely the master and mistress and the boys would miss her soon and they would come back. She was sure of that.

They would remember where they last saw her, sniffing inquiringly at a tall metal container behind the gasoline tank.

Two boys, who came upon her, about sunset, tied a rope around her neck. She growled at them sharply, and they ran away.

Crouched under the platform of an ice-house a few yards from the station, she took up her long vigil. It was no longer warm, and she shivered there in the blackness that came quickly on the heels of the setting sun. She amused herself by recalling a conversation she had heard during the day.

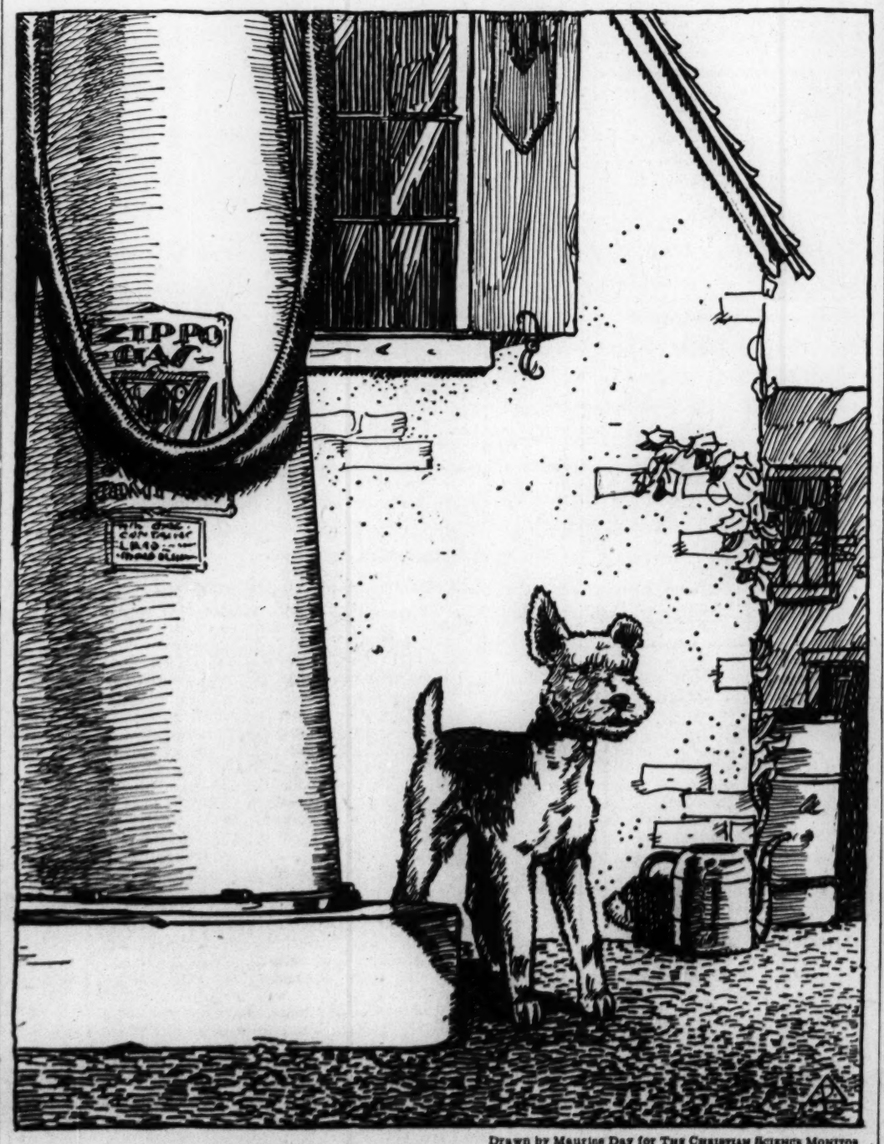
The master had been telling Jim something of the history of Texas and had called it the "Lone Star State." Its name really came from the Tejas Indians whom the first explorers there, the Spaniards, and the French who followed them, encountered when they attempted to settle on the land, he said.

"H'm!" thought Bonnie, as the hours dragged by, "I wish I had some one to talk to. Even Puff and Trusty would be welcome just now. I feel like a Lone Star myself, I declare I do."

She forced a chuckle at her own joke. You may when you're all alone. And the sound was hollow.

Then she laughed out loud, just to show herself that she was plucky. But it was such a strange noise, not a bit like her real laugh, that when the echo of it reached her she didn't recognize it for her own.

(This illustrated tale of Bonnie's travels from the Atlantic Coast to the Pacific is being published on this page in 10 installments, on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month.)



Drawn by Maurice Day for The Christian Science Monitor

Bonnie Realized That the Family Had Started Off Without Her

What About Toy Making?

I DO not know whether one ought, by rights, to classify toy making as a career. But I am taking the risk because I am fully aware that there are girls who, for one reason or another, will not be free to embark upon "life work" when they leave school, and I want to talk to them.

One of the truest things about every person in this very active and energetic period is that they must have what is commonly termed an "outlet." Everyone needs an "outlet," and everyone, if wise, will provide himself with some creative occupation by means of which he can give vent, as it were, to the things that are in him.

Now, there are some people who are good with their heads, and there are others—none the less valuable to the world—who are good, not with their heads but with their hands.

These are the artists and craftsmen of the world, and it falls out very happily for the girl who is not destined to become a professional or a business woman, if she happens to be an artist and a craftsman.

There are numerous ways in which the "hand-wise" people can express themselves. The main point is to choose which one of them is going to be most advantageous, and it is here that I want to put in a word for toy making, because the making of toys meets a real need and, if done well, finds an ever-open market which will continue to be ever-open so long as there are fathers and mothers and uncles and aunts possessed of a dollar apiece with which to enjoy themselves.

You will notice that I have not said children possessed of a dollar apiece, and I have done this purposely, because it is well for the young toy maker to realize at the outset that children do not buy toys. Children do not even superintend the buying of toys. It is the grown-ups, therefore, who have to be attracted.

Study Living Models

Now, mothers and fathers and uncles and aunts have their ideas about toys. Their first choice is always of animals—and of "real" animals. The strange delight in "freak" animals which they showed a few years ago has subsided.

Nowadays, the demand is for life-like models which stand or lie down—or possibly do both—and here is golden opportunity for the young artist-craftsman.

The toy maker of today cannot give too much attention and sympathy to her living models, or begin to study them, with sketch-book and pencil, too early; and days in the fields in which she becomes familiar with animal posture and habits, with the texture of coats and the like, are days well spent, even before school is left behind, in order that her models, when she begins to make them, may both look real and feel real. On such details successful toy making depends.

Now as to practical points. The regular market begins to be busy each year somewhere around midsummer. Stores order their Christmas stocks during June and July and expect delivery at the end of September or the beginning of October.

This may suggest something of a rush for the single-handed worker, but a rush should be avoided at all costs, and it may often be avoided by becoming possessed of some inside knowledge regarding the probable demands of the coming season through acquaintance with the personnel of the trade—a matter which is comparatively easily accomplished by turning oneself into a "traveler" and, as a "traveler," extracting one's information as one goes along.

Good "traveling" is an immense asset to the toy maker, especially if done among retail stores, and it should never be neglected except in cases where distance makes it impossible and postal marketing has to take its place.

Attractive Packing

When this happens—and it is bound to at times—the toy maker is advised to be meticulous about her packing. It is not enough to pack carefully—to pack, that is, so that nothing is actually damaged.

Goods must be packed attractively, beautifully, so attractively and so beautifully that the buyer is predisposed to accept them before he has so much as removed their first wrapping.

There is only one other thing that need be said about toy making—because toy making, being an art, is really best left to the instincts of the artist. That thing, however, must be said.

However much of an artist one happens to be, it still remains necessary to develop enough of the business woman to be capable of knowing the financial position of one's business.

Always remember that costs must include not only those of materials used, but those which cover packing and carriage. Remember that, if employing an agent—and such people are to be had—he will charge some 10 per cent on each transaction. Remember that certain stores expect 50 per cent and some 33⅓ per cent of takings. And remember, above all, that one's time must be reckoned in when pricing one's goods.

Even if one works at home, even if one does not "need" to earn a living, there are workers in the field who do "need," and one must not, through a personal advantage, stand in their way.

PHYLLIS LOVELL

(These articles, describing the background and information necessary for anyone who looks forward to a career in certain specific fields, are being published on this page on the second and fourth Thursdays each month.)

Among Current Books

Book Reviews

A Poet Among Friends

A NEW biography by Hildegarde Hawthorne is an event in the world of juvenile literature, and "The Poet of Craigie House" will be enthusiastically welcomed by those—juniors and grown-ups, too—who have already enjoyed her delightful biographies of Emerson and her own grandfather, Nathaniel Hawthorne.

No doubt much of the secret of Miss Hawthorne's success in this type of writing is her joy in it. In her Foreword to the new book, she speaks of how old records, letters, diaries bring echoes of the past which must be made to live again, and this is to her "delightful labor."

Her desire is to make Henry Wadsworth Longfellow "real to those who may read this book, as he became real to me in the writing. It is the man as he grew from childhood to old age, amid his times, his friends, those he loved and was loved by; it is his personal adventure in this eternally interesting business of living, that I have striven to catch in these pages."

In this she is quite unusually successful, for she has the imaginative and sympathetic understanding which can infuse new life, and she is free from that unhappy desire to belittle which has disfigured so much modern biography.

Here we have Longfellow in his boyhood home, as a student in the early days of Bowdoin, enjoying a wealth of new experience abroad; then as professor and poet living a life rich in family affection and social contacts. Above all, here is the inspiring story of a man who was not only truly beloved but truly lovable.

On Becoming an Ant

GIGINO, Italian schoolboy, is the hero of this fascinating story of ant life. Disliking his Latin grammar intensely, he rashly decides that he would like to change into an ant, and presto!—the change is made and the story is told in "The Emperor of the Ants," by Vamba (Luigi Bertelli). Emperor, having passed through egg, larva, and pupa stages, emerges at last greatly bewildered (for he remembers his former life), but also greatly interested in the amazing ways, the astonishing intelligence of his new relatives.

His amazement as he learns more and more of his new home grows to colossal proportions. "Nurses, governesses, miners, engineers, soldiers, masons, sculptors, architects, and now even cowherds! I hope to goodness that I may not end up by finding among them a professor of Latin!" he exclaims at last.

But a very different fate is in store for Gigino. He develops with great rapidity and is soon found leading an army against the red ants. Victorious, he is chosen Emperor, becoming Ciondolino the First, Emperor of all the Ants.

Many and varied are the adventures of the new Emperor, for alas, he is too ambitious, and "he who is ambitious always finds his just punishment in his own ambition which is never satisfied." So the author philosophizes, and so the story unfolds, until Gigino and his brother and sister (who had meanwhile been transformed into a cricket and a caterpillar) find themselves children once more, and only too delighted to return to their books.

This amusing and instructive account of insect life, written with such drollery by Luigi Bertelli, and now translated from the Italian, will win a warm welcome in its English dress. Many of the 120 illustrations are delightfully humorous, and all enrich and clarify the story.

How the Bees Live

ANOTHER story of insect life, and again the reader is invited to use his imagination. But this time he must adopt a different method. He is to imagine the bee enlarged to the size of an elephant!

Julie Closson has written a number of interesting nature books: "Green Magic," "The Astonishing Ant," "Children of a Star," and "Wild Wings." Now comes "Cities of Wax," describing the amazing world of bee life, where there is no end of hard work, and organized planning exists to the nth degree.

While "Cities of Wax" does not attempt the delightful fantasy of "The Emperor of the Ants," it is an informative, well-written, interesting book on a subject of absorbing appeal to nature lovers.

A. B. D.

The Poet of Craigie House: The Life of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, by Hildegarde Hawthorne. Illustrated by W. M. Berger. New York and London: Appleton-Century Co. $2.50.

The Emperor of the Ants, by Luigi Bertelli (Vamba). Translated from the Italian by Nicola di Pietro. Illustrated. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company. $1.50.

Cities of Wax, by Julie Closson Kenly. Illustrated by Henry C. Kenly. Appleton-Century Co., New York and London. $2.50.

Easy Information

IN YESTERDAY'S Magazine Section Dorothea Kahn has an article in appreciation of those fine fellows, the Pullman Porters. And did you notice those mushrooms growing in the sky—parachutes by the hundreds dropped from Russian airplanes? The story, "Russia Looks Upward," is an important report of modern aviation. And that narrative of new fields to conquer which Carrie Jacobs Bond, the beloved song writer, sought out? Seems as though yesterday's Magazine Section was a stimulus to new endeavor.

Next week along comes a number of value in school work, for in one article, "I Would Vote No Again," a former Congresswoman discusses her reasons for opposing America's participation in overseas conflicts; a specialist on naval affairs explains the proceedings of the London Naval Conference; there's a proposal for special training courses for public servants; and a life-sized word-picture of Portes Gil. Oh, there's a deal of information in these two numbers.

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Old Chairs to Mend

"THE best glue," remarked Feingold, "comes from sheeps."

He had taken possession of the office, as usual; his glue pot was soaking in the lavatory bowl, he had scattered tools over my desk, shavings and splinters over the floor. His overcoat sprawled on top of the file case and his suit coat, with one sleeve turned inside out, had landed on top of the atlas. One just could not ignore Feingold, when he was at large in the office.

He might be called an old friend of the office family. In the last few years we have changed presidents and vice-presidents; foundry superintendents have come and gone, and a new man sits in the sales manager's chair; but Feingold is the furniture repair man still. He has no office and no shop; just somebody's stenographer over in the Loop, paid to take his telephone calls. Feingold himself never answers the telephone, which is a blessing. An hour or so after you leave word, he comes in the door: a little old man in baggy clothes, nearly smooth shaven if it be Monday, a bit roughish on Wednesday, stubbly indeed come Friday. On Saturday, of course, we never see him; for him it is the Sabbath.

* * *

NO OFFICE BOY stops Feingold; he is too old a retainer, and too wise a business man, to allow any attempt at office formality to stand between him and the job. He sniffs out the truth instantly, like a bird dog, as soon as he gets inside the swinging gate. Instinct guides him; or perhaps, from long acquaintance with our Lares and Penates, he remembers their weaknesses and peculiarities well enough to know which one's turn is next. He goes to the right one unswervingly. A practiced yank at strategic points confirms his suspicions; yes, the chair is in bad shape. The legs are loose, the back is shaky and a rung is cracked.

Without delay, Feingold produces things from his pockets. Many things! Screwdriver, hammer, glue pot wrapped in a Yiddish newspaper, rule, C-clamps, hand drill, screws and angle irons. He is the only man I know who can conceal a corner brace in his clothing and be nonchalant; in fact, I know no other who would attempt it. He puts the glue to soak in the wash basin, to the stenographer's great displeasure. When he has lightened his pockets sufficiently, he squirms out of his coats, thumbs his spectacle lenses and sets to work.

"Now, this glue," I pursued. "What part of the sheep does it come from?"

"Not sheeps!" cried Feingold. He is intolerant of misunderstanding; his remedy for it is to raise his voice. He looked up from his clamps and angle irons. "Not sheeps; cheeps. You get it a pound, nineteen cents on State Street."

Not until he had finished the chair and departed, leaving his litter on the floor, did I figure out what he meant: chips.

Really, he is a problem. A dozen times we have decided to give him no more work, because he is not a good repair man. His hands are not sure any more; the screwdriver slips too often. And he is a little rough for fine work. I remember one occasion when someone had opened a roll top desk without benefit of the key; there were two deep gouges in the wood where the box bar had crushed deeply into the grain. Could Feingold remedy that?

"Vy, certainly," he said. "I vill put it in some vax."

That one, incidentally, stumped him; he couldn't produce a stick of wax from his pocket on such short notice. He did unburden himself of a hand saw hidden beneath his coat, and left it on top of the morning mail while he paddled away to the store. Returning, he melted a dab of wax, jabbed it into the gashes and flattened it off with the blade of the saw. "So," he said, in satisfaction.

It was outrageous. We paid his bill, vowing inwardly that he had sung his swan song. There were plenty of good establishments in the Loop, which could do the work without all this mess; take the furniture away to a properly equipped shop, and leave us in peace until the thing was done. So we reasoned; De Lacey was quite emphatic about it.

We meant it, too. Feingold came back, in a month or so, looking for work. I blocked him at the gate. There was no work, he was informed; all our furniture was in excellent condition. He glanced meaningly over my shoulder toward a chair in the lobby, but made no protest; merely turned, humbly, and went away. He reminded me of the little brown duck, Shingebiss, in the children's story: when the North Wind came and froze his pond, he went to another to pull up his waterplants; and the wind blew and froze that one, too, and the next. "North Wind, North Wind, fierce of feature, you are still my fellow creature—"

I noticed, as the old man shuffled out the door, that his shoulder-blades showed through his coat.

* * *

IT WAS IN October, after the steam was on in the radiators, that I returned from lunch one afternoon to find De Lacey wandering forlornly in the lobby, and Feingold in possession of his office. The glue pot was warming in the wash bowl.

"Well?" I demanded.

De Lacey blushed. "The whole front fell out of my roll-top," he explained. "And five minutes later he came in the door—"

"Yes, I know," I sympathized. "I've felt the same way myself."

Feingold acknowledged my approach with a bobble of his bald head. He began to talk about the work, pointing to indicate the extent of the damage and shrugging his shoulders over the difficulty of repair. Nine tenths of his speech was unintelligible, but the shoulders were expressive to high degree. It was, he gave me to understand, a situation of rare emergency: "I vill set it in a piece." That was his coup de grâce to a difficult job. Ordinary things could be mended with glue pot and dowel sticks, or hung together with angle irons and screws; but, when those ordinary measures failed, he could still call upon this inward fund of resourcefulness and set in a piece.

I knew, of course, that the piece wouldn't match, and so warned De Lacey. "I know," he said. "But let him go ahead. I'm going to throw the whole desk out pretty soon anyway."

* * *

ONLY ONCE DO I remember Feingold ever stepping out of character. He appeared, in the course of his rounds, at a moment when a profit and loss statement occupied De Lacey, and he, being the most democratic of men, made some comment to the old man about the showing of that particular industry. He got an answer immediately, the answer of a business man who has been around long enough to have cut his eye teeth. Feingold sat down across from De Lacey and talked of banks, and foreclosures, and such things as discount rates and receiverships. They were there when I went home at five o'clock, and it was De Lacey who was doing the listening.

* * *

WITH FEINGOLD—AS with the old-fashioned barber—one thing leads to another. Two days ago he came over to put a new block under someone's swivel chair. He finished with that in fifteen minutes; the bill, I suppose, would have been not more than a dollar. Quite by chance, though, he noticed that the arm of a straight chair was loose, and repaired that. Plodding about further, in his humble, implacable way, he came to my chair, took hold of the back of it, put his knee on the seat and pulled; the back wobbled back and forth in his hand. "It's loose," he announced, triumphantly, and plucked the seat cushion out of the way. "The seat's cracked, too." Moreover, we found, both arms were about to fall off. New dowels might take care of that.

"But look," he continued, hot on the scent, "the legs is crack-ed." Everything he said was true; there was the evidence before my eyes. A moment before, the chair had seemed quite satisfactory; now, with all this evidence of decrepitude, it seemed improbable that it would hold my weight for fifteen minutes longer.

Feingold rubbed his thumbs vigorously over his spectacles. "To feex it up would be maybe three-feefty," he estimated. Then he lowered his voice: he had a good back he could give me, and he could put new legs on the same spider, and it would be practically a new chair. "And only seex-feefty," he said. "I'll bring it over tomorrow."

* * *

I HAVE NEVER seen Feingold's home. Sometimes I think he must live in a shack and sleep in his clothes. Again, I incline to the belief that he lives in a mansion, and that his wife wears diamonds.

JOHN F. HAYES

The Wind and the Pony

THE oldest tenant of any heath or moor,
The wind, out on a leisurely tour
Of inspection beholds this little horse,
The youngest tenant of miles of heather and gorse,
Goes off in a riotous gale
Of laughter, ruffling the mane and tail
Of the pony. Hearing derisive laughter
The pony is off and is after,
Hoofs clicking and nostrils wide,
But the wind whom no man may ride,
The fleetest in all of Devon,
Is banking the clouds of heaven.

FANNY DEGROOT HASTINGS

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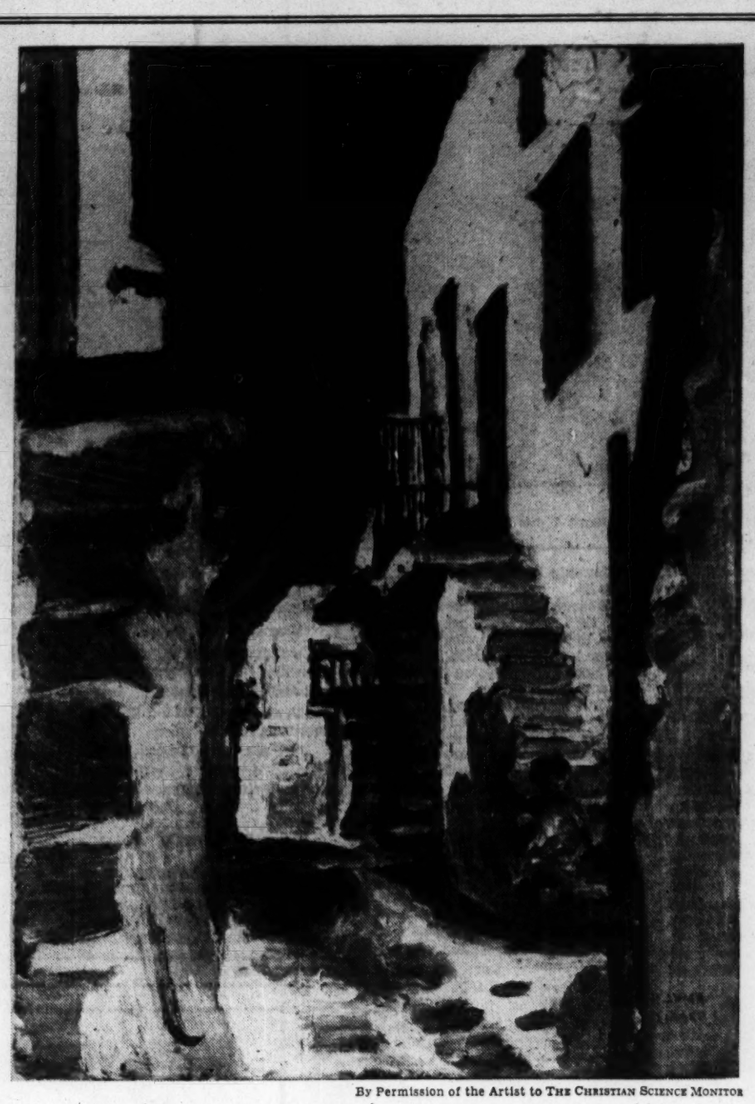

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A STREET IN MYKONOS: *A Painting by Josephine Demas*

SURROUNDED by hills, now brown, now violet, the Island of Mykonos lies dazzling white against a vivid blue sky. Houses, churches, huts, windmills, even the streets of the town, are white. In this island in the Aegean, a housewife who fails to whitewash house and yard frequently is looked at askance by her more orderly neighbors. It is delightful to wander through the labyrinths of quaint streets and to note, among other things, the typical outside staircases. The Mykonians are a seafaring folk and consequently, in a degree, their homes and streets take on something of the aspect of the ships to which they are accustomed.

The strong north winds that blow over this island of the Cyclades still drive the sails of the windmills which crown the highest points of the town. Many mills are now deserted, others in ruins, but some still grind the flour of the peasants in the interior of the island. No one knows from what period these windmills date; some are ancient, but today the electric mill is slowly supplanting this picturesque feature of the Archipelago.

At Mykonos the Greek Academy of Fine Arts in Athens has founded an establishment for the benefit of students and artists who are attracted to the island by the beauty of scenery and color, which offer an unending variety of subjects to the painter. Mykonos is a favorite resort for Greeks and for foreigners alike, as it can be reached from Piræus in less than twelve hours.

Those Fireside Gardens

AT NO time during the year will my garden be as lovely as it is on this dreary day. Seated by my fireside, with rain beating against the windows, I have been wandering in imagination down its winding paths between borders of glorious color. Bees are sharing my joy. I hear them humming as they poke in and out of the flowers, climbing the tall delphinium spikes, like postmen delivering pollen and collecting honey.

The grass is smooth and green, the day perfect. It always is in this garden of mine, when I sit with a seedsman's catalogue before me and plan my summer show.

It is wonderful how quickly my garden grows. Along the south walk, where the sun beats down and the high wall keeps off the salt Atlantic winds, I decide to plant more delphiniums. Upon my list I write various names, such as Lamartine, Lord Derby and Blue Gown; and, even as I do so, huge towers of pink-tipped blue shoot up in my mind's eye. Next come the hollyhocks, crumpled rosettes of pink and yellow reaching nearly to the top of the wall, and beside them lupins of yellow and blue. Then phlox, Helen Wilmot and Le Mahdi, and a host of others in lovely shades of pink and white. Sunflowers and larkspur, huge poppies with salmon-colored frills and deep purple hearts.

In this type of gardening—and it is the best because always so successful—expense is no object. Roses, deep-scented and red, group themselves into beds where each plant and flower is perfectly shaped. Carnations stand proudly with heads erect, all true to color. Sweet william grows by geum; iris, Spanish, Dutch, and English with loving impartiality mix with bluest flax. As for sweet peas, I see hedges of them, four or five on a stem, scented and strong, with wiry clinging tendrils.

I turn then to the list of shrubs and buy lilacs, whole banks of them in varying shades of mauve or white, and small cherry trees which in spring will break into tassels of palest flower; red and pink may, too, and chestnut and syringa.

The area of my garden is small, a mere pocket-handkerchief of a place and not a quarter of the seeds and plants which I put down on my list will it hold, nor in fact do I buy a sixth of them. But oh, the fun of it and the lovely vision of them growing, if only for a moment, beyond the windows of my house.

Gardeners are often teased by their city friends, because they so frequently make excuses for their gardens.

"You should have seen this border last month," they say. Or, pointing to a barren place: "Next month this bed will be a perfect blaze." Sometimes indeed it recalls Alice's "jam yesterday, jam tomorrow but never jam today."

In my imaginary garden, on the other hand, these troubles do not enter. All my seasons are good, for my flowers all bloom together. Lilacs meet chrysanthemum, and hyacinths bow to asters. No pests infest my garden; there is no long kneeling, or stooping, no lifting or spraying, for never a weed intrudes there and the flowers grow ready pruned and staked.

It is wonderful how fine the weather always is, when I think of this garden. Cooling dews keep dust away, and a kindly sun shines temperately. A lark, too, soaring perpetually, pours treble notes of ecstasy above the bass drone of the honey bee.

Never again this year will my garden be half so fine as it is on this wild day, when I sit with my lists dreaming and planning by the fire.

A. C.

The Walking-Stick Age

THE eighteenth century was almost as much the age of the stick or cane as of the fan; no hand was without one and a high degree of artistry and effort were expended on beautifying the handle. . . . People of fashion spent as much as forty thousand francs a year on walking-sticks. Even Voltaire, who of course despised fashion, possessed eighty walking-sticks, and Rousseau, who was a poor man, had forty. In Germany, the Prime Minister of Saxony, Count Brühl, probably owned more numerous and handsomer specimens than anyone else. He was the fortunate possessor of three hundred canes, one for each of his three hundred suits, and with each a snuff-box to match!

Such a vast demand naturally taxed the inventive powers of the makers of walking-sticks to the utmost. The Elector of Saxony possessed a walking-stick with a knob cut out of an emerald. The Elector Maximilian Joseph III of Bavaria had a cane with a knob made of an amethyst set in thirty brilliants and another of green jasper encased in gold filigree, containing, under glass, a tiny watch by C. Cabrier of London. The same monarch also possessed a cane with a handle in the form of a lion's head, set with five hundred and forty-eight brilliants and three hundred and twenty-two emeralds. . . .

The desire to make walking-sticks useful as well as ornamental led to their adaptation as telescopes and pedometers. The Mathematical Salon in Dresden houses three pedometer walking-sticks. . . . At the close of the walking-stick-loving century the "czakan," or walking-stick-flute was invented, a long flute in walking-stick form, which became very popular in Austria and Hungary. In respect of usefulness, a walking-stick placed in the Viennese Treasury in 1750 probably holds the palm. It was "a long stick in three sections which could be unscrewed. In the lowest was a writing quill with all necessary accessories, in the next a measuring-rod, and in the third a telescope."

—From "Modes and Manners: Ornaments," by MAX VON BOEHN. (New York: Dutton.)

Books of Value

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY books have been issued purporting to supply information upon all sorts of subjects and claiming to make one wise on various topics, but often such publications have been scrappy and incomplete for the simple reason that from their very nature they have been unable to provide their readers with facts upon which definite conclusions might be based. Moreover, "the wisdom of this world" is ever in flux, and so the heterodoxy of today is apt to become the orthodoxy of tomorrow. Thus it is that such guides fail humanity as new discoveries render their information out of date and untrue.

Men are ever seeking what is basically true for all time, and eternally changeless. This can be found only in the realm of Mind, which has been, and is, and ever will be the same for all eternity. In the words of a hymn,

"Theories, which thousands cherish,
Pass like clouds that sweep the sky;
Creeds and dogmas all may perish;
Truth Herself can never die."

Thoughtful men are looking for something higher and surer than what is often presented for their acceptance and comfort.

Mankind is indeed reaching out and up to something higher than itself, and through a dawning desire to help others many are endeavoring to forget self. For all such the Bible, and the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, have proven sure guides to which they can turn at all times. "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden," said the Saviour (Matthew 11:28), "and I will give you rest." And the paean of praise that at the weekly testimony meetings in Christian Science churches rises from so many grateful hearts, shows conclusively that through the teaching and practice of this Science it is being proved that "divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need" (Science and Health, p. 494).

In its teaching, Christian Science is clear, convincing, and conclusive. It is the revelation of Truth—not for a special age, but for all time. In referring to her discovery, Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p. 109), "I knew the Principle of all harmonious Mind-action to be God, and that cures were produced in primitive Christian healing by holy, uplifting faith; but I must know the Science of this healing, and I won my way to absolute conclusions through divine revelation, reason, and demonstration." Thus it is that Christian Science is lifted above the realm of uncertainty and personal conjecture. Like the Master, it speaks with authority to disease and sin, heals the broken-hearted, and sets free the captives of material sense. Its very simplicity is its greatness, and the "wayfaring men, though fools, shall not err therein;" for it does not require great intellectual capacity to grasp its truths, but rather spiritual discernment.

In one of the old church collects we find these words: "Amidst the sundry and manifold changes of the world our hearts may surely there be fixed where true joys are to be found." If the world were to base its thinking on the premise that God is good and the source of all, there would be no room for life's uncertainties and difficulties; these would find no abiding place, but would be swallowed up in Love's all-sufficiency. Christian Science does not ask its students to accept anything that cannot be demonstrated. Once the omniscience, omnipresence, and omnipotence of God have been acknowledged, there can be no actual place for any opposing power.

To believe that God sends sickness for the good of His children, and then to pray earnestly that He may see fit to remove what He has already designed for their good, is surely "confusion worse confounded." Jesus would never have performed the miracles he did, if he had for a moment believed that in so doing he was freeing humanity from some good that his Father, in His loving wisdom, had bestowed upon His beloved children. In the words of Habakkuk, God is "of purer eyes than to behold evil," and, therefore, He is quite incapable of sending to His children anything of which He Himself is not conscious. Hence, disease is entirely apart from the realm of right thinking, and is found to be but a false concept of so-called mortal mind, unreal and untrue.

The Holy Scriptures and the works of Mrs. Eddy are being proved indeed to be a blessing for everyone who is honestly striving to live his life courageously to the glory of God. Therein one may find a complete answer to all one's questions, and be guided into the way of understanding. Never can these books become out of date, or unreliable, for they reveal spiritual, eternal verities, which are the same yesterday, today, and forever.

Nearer Approach to Spring

THE first day of spring and the first spring day! I felt the change the moment I put my head out of doors in the morning. A fitful, gusty south wind was blowing, though the sky was clear. But the sunlight was not the same. There was an interfusion of a new element. Not ten days since there had been a day just as bright,—even brighter and warmer,—a clear, crystalline day of February, with nothing vernal in it; but this day was opaline; there was a film, a sentiment in it, a nearer approach to life. Then there was that fresh, indescribable odor, a breath from the Gulf, or from Florida and the Carolinas. . . .

Then in the afternoon there was the smell of smoke,—the first spring fires in the open air. The Virginia farmer is raking together the rubbish in his garden, or in the field he is preparing for the plough, and burning it up. In imagination I am there to help him. I see the children playing about, delighted with the sport and the resumption of work; the smoke goes up through the shining haze; the farmhouse door stands open, and lets in the afternoon sun; the cow lows for her calf, or hides it in the woods; and in the morning, the geese, sporting in the spring sun, answer the call of the wild flock steering northward above them.

As I stroll through the market I see the signs here. That old colored woman has brought spring in her basket in those green flakes of moss, with arbutus showing the pink; and her old man 's just in good time with his fruit-trees and gooseberry-bushes. Various bulbs and roots are also being brought out, and offered, and the onions are sprouting on the stands. I see bunches of robins and cedar-birds also—so much melody and beauty cut off from the supply going north. The fish market is beginning to be bright with perch and bass, and with shad from the southern rivers, and wild ducks are taking the place of prairie-hens and quails.

In the Carolinas, no doubt, the fruit-trees are in bloom, and the rice-land is being prepared for the seed. In the mountains of Virginia and Ohio they are making maple-sugar; in Kentucky and Tennessee they are sowing oats; in Illinois they are, perchance, husking the corn which has remained on the stalk in the field all winter. Wild geese and ducks are streaming across the sky from the lower Mississippi toward the Great Lakes, pausing a while on the prairies, or alighting in the great cornfields, making the air resound with the noise of their wings upon the stalks and dry shucks as they resume their journey.—JOHN BURROUGHS, in "Winter Sunshine."

Night Before April

OUTSIDE, the wild wind
Picks at the lock.
And trees protestingly murmur
As they sway.
But here, in the firelight,
There is a silver bowl
Filled with yellow marguerites
And small blue irises;
Design of April:
Yellow of her sun,
Blue of her inconstant sky,
Silver of her laughing rain.

MARION BROWNELL

Elephants Came Out of the Long Grass

I SAT in the shade to put a new hundred feet into the camera. This, as it turned out, was the most inspired thing that I could have done; for I was no sooner ready than I heard the elephants coming out of the long grass.

I waited at the edge of the swamp, between them and a herd of cattle and donkeys that began to stream past into the grass where the elephants were partly concealed. I edged closer with the camera ready, wondering what would happen when they encountered me, and managed to film the elephants and the cattle browsing peaceably side by side. It was an incredible sight, and you might have rubbed your eyes and wondered whether the millennium had dawned, when the lion and the lamb shall lie down together.

By and by the elephants began to consider that the cattle were presuming too far upon their privileges. The largest elephant came out into the open, walked down upon them shaking his head with a big admonishing grunt, threw out his trunk as you might crack a whip, while he literally herded together the straying cows and donkeys and sent them stampeding back. This done, he swung round, and with gentle deliberation rejoined his companions; and the cattle fell once more to grazing. . . . Still I waited, hoping that the elephants might show themselves again, when suddenly, with the sound of waves running upon a beach, the tall grass parted before an elephant emerging back foremost dragging a second elephant after him by his trunk.

It was then that Abdi almost jumped for joy, exclaiming in English:

"Oh! Good luck!"—and Lembogi flung restraint to the winds and capered madly, throwing his spear into the air. Abdi then exclaimed to me that, although the white man does not know it, every native in Africa believes that to see elephants playing is the luckiest omen that can befall him.

Unique as I knew the film must be, it needed more strength of mind than I possessed to keep my eye to the finder, which was as remote as looking upon this alive and palpitating scene down the wrong end of a telescope, and I could not resist looking up now and then to enjoy the close reality.

By this time, four elephants had come into the open, leaving a cow elephant with a calf in the shelter of the swamp, and they circled and divided and circled again, executing a kind of strange rhythmic dance. Then two of them interlocked their trunks and began a stupendous tug-of-war. Their trunks became living bands of steel as they tugged and swayed, and their gigantic grey haunches were braced back to the strain. First one would yield a step and then the other, as they strove in mighty deadlock; then with a sudden wrench one of them rushed backward, dragging the other after him at a run for twenty yards. They then loosed their grip of one another and sparred till the ivory rang. . . .

I am not sure how much it was play, and how much the serious business of ousting the young bull. The old bull certainly won, and stalked back, leaving the younger one standing pensively under a tree, almost thinking aloud.

Then the old bull returned, edged up alongside and rested his head very gently against the younger one's. It was as if he said that he had not really been in earnest, and that it was only a game; and by and by the young one was soothed of his wounded feelings and they began to amuse themselves by pulling down the tree.—VIVIENNE DEWATTEVILLE, in "Speak to the Earth." (New York: Harrison Smith and Robert Haas.)

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Hotels and Camps Made Ready In Mexico for Road Tourists; Six Months' Visit Permitted

Weekly Latin-American Article

By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News

American dollars are begging for an opportunity to spend themselves in sunny Mexico.

American dollars seldom have to beg. But behind the incidence is a story, a story perhaps explaining why the Loredo-Mexican Highway remains unfinished; why 300,000 northern tourists in 100,000 brightly polished cars, Model T's and trailers, linger this side of the Rio Grande while steamships and railroad trains travel crowded to the land of Montezuma.

Mexico, it seems, embarked upon the 750-mile highway project, connecting the capital with the Texas border, at a time when the great northern inclination "to go places" was directed toward Europe and the small countries around the Caribbean.

Something Wanting

True, many citizens of the restless United States had visited Mexico City and had poked a few miles out into the country where Aztec traditions lingered to cast a romantic spell upon sightseers from the nationalistic north. Still, Mexico lacked for something.

Then, one day, that something appeared. A plan took shape to build a roadway from Texas direct to the Mexican capital. A roadway over which automobiles might travel and along which citizens from all sections of the United States might linger to their heart's content.

Why Delay?

Northern curiosity was aroused, for something new had come to light for the "tired business man" and the comfort-seeking voyager. A highway was to be offered to their convenience, a great convenience requiring only that the citizen with a fair supply of dollars should press the starter button of his car and then roll or rattle away to one of the most alluring lands in the world.

Months went by, the highway took form, tales came north, the day for the highway opening drew near, a date was set, nothing occurred, another date was announced, and again nothing happened, and finally the now more than curious public began to ask, What is the trouble below the Rio Grande? Why can't the road be completed?

Insistently, quite different from a few years ago, the citizens of the 48 United States demanded that their patience be rewarded. Only 67 miles, Tamazunchale to Jalapa, remained impassable. Why?

Various explanations were offered—sound enough, but unconvincing, especially since more than 600 miles had been finished. However, Mexican officials merely shook their heads. Patience they said would bring its own reward.

But patience is not a northern characteristic and a more satisfactory reply was invited.

Reason Why

More time passed, until from a wholly unofficial source, yet entirely trustworthy, came the real reason. Mexico was not prepared to handle the tourist trade waiting outside its door.

The story, as related, is as follows:

Steamships and railroads, during 1935, landed all the sightseers that Mexican hotels and boarding houses could handle. The Government realized that if the anticipated 300,000 motor tourists surged down along the Loredo Highway, unforgivable consequences would follow.

Highway Commissary

En route, especially, there would be neither enough food or water. American reactions against such a condition would seriously interfere with future travel. And so the Mexican Government delayed highway construction and went about building hotels and roadside tourist camps. Also, it carefully laid plans to make sure that food and water could be obtained from the surrounding territory and the capital.

In the course of the last months, 10 hotels are reported to have been erected or partially finished in Mexico City. To their number will be added a number of private houses where travelers may stay.

Welcome Worth While

All that Mexico asks is, give it a chance to prepare itself for the ever-welcome northerner. The request is legitimate and something unusual from the generally extended invitation from a few Latin-American countries to make use of hotels and other accommodations difficult to describe.

Mexico wants the tourist to the same degree that the tourists wants to visit Mexico. It will take care of him when it can give to him what he expects.

Meanwhile, to assure the traveler of comforts and attention comparable to what may be found in the better known European countries, the Government proposes to control all tourist agencies and all publicizing schemes. It will provide guides familiar with Mexican history, will protect foreigners from exorbitant prices, and will arrange for the registering of all complaints with the Tourist Department, a part of the Department of Interior.

Plan Long Time Ahead

It urges that all prospective travelers shall make hotel reservations months in advance, both for hotels at the capital and camp sites en route.

Finally, the Government asks that tourists will try to conform with the laws of the republic and understand that they will not be permitted to remain in Mexico, as tourists, longer than six months.

Another Playground

That the Government should make such requests, augers well for the success of its highway venture. It is a venture; on of the greatest in modern Mexico. Properly handled, the present cordial relations between the two republics have more than a fair chance to continue. Mexico needs northern capital, both in the shape of investment and tourist dollars, and the people of the United States can use a new playground. The reason given why the Loredo Highway remains unfinished bears out the argument.

G. H. C.

Saskatchewan Owes For 1934 Teaching

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Saskatchewan's 4901 schools owe $715,380 to teachers for 1934 salaries out of a total salary bill of almost $4,000,000, the annual report of the department of education tabled in the Legislature recently reveals.

South American Rotary Urges Peace

Good-will conference in Valparaiso lays foundation for a greater unity there as well as throughout the world

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VALPARAISO, Chile — Rotary's important role in the promotion of international peace was emphasized in the recent Ibero-American conference here, the first of many such gatherings to be held at stated intervals throughout North and South America, the idea being, as declared by Joaquin Lepeley, who presided, to bring men of good will, ripe experience and real influence together in an atmosphere of comradeship, enterprise and determination to make manifest the brotherhood of mankind.

The invitation extended to Rotarians all over the continent to participate in this concentration of good will was worthily answered and delegations arrived from many countries of Latin America, among them Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, Central America, Mexico, Peru, Ecuador and Uruguay, animated with a single spirit, that of meeting their fellow members in Chile, or respectfully and affectionately greeting their founder, Paul Harris, president emeritus of International Rotary, and of taking counsel together in the interests of their institution, which, it was especially pointed out, meant in the interests of international peace, understanding and co-operation.

Speeches Are Optimistic

Most of the speeches were optimistic, despite the international clouds, and consolation was drawn from the knowledge that never have the forces that make for peace and better international relationships been more active or better organized than they are at present. Called by many different names, professing many different purposes, it was recognized that one and all, including Rotary, had a single object before them, the insuring of world peace.

Foreign Minister Miguel Cruchaga, speaking in the name of President Alessandri, extended a cordial welcome to all delegates and referred to Rotary as an example showing how it was possible to reconcile patriotism with internationalism.

Mr. Harris, replying to the welcome given to him and Mrs. Harris, said that when he left the United States he had the great ambition of being an ambassador of good will to South America. After enjoying Chilean hospitality he felt that he could be the ambassador of South America to the United States.

Way Shown by Rotary

Rotary pointed out the way. Its dearest ideal, he said, was that of a world in which distance and physical features raised no obstacles to good neighborly relations, and inspired by this ideal the Rotarians of the United States extended the hand of fellowship to their comrades in the south.

Paul Harris, Founder of Rotary
Mr. Harris Plants Tree of Ibero-American Friendship at Good-Will Conference in Valparaiso, Chile

Sir Norman Angell, he said, believed that good will between the peoples depended on mutual understanding and appreciation. This was not a mere generalization but a fact that could be proved. Diplomacy, commerce and intellectual and spiritual co-operation were the three roads open toward this mutual understanding. None of these was sufficient in itself, all had their limitations, but by following all three together great results could be obtained.

World peace was the great ideal of the Rotary movement, which took the lead in promoting good understanding between the peoples.

Not a Final Resort

But Rotary was not a means that could be appealed to at the last moment to prevent war. Its pacific work must be put in hand before war was thought of. He referred with admiration to the work already accomplished along this road by the Pan American Union and declared that Rotary was also one of the growing forces of the New World.

Four committees were appointed, three of which dealt with internal organization, professional relations and community service, respectively. The fourth committee, which dealt with international relationships, submitted the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

(1) Recommend all Ibero-American clubs to devote part of their activities to the study of problems which offer facilities for drawing their countries closer together and to give preferential attention on their programs to the task of fortifying sentiments of Ibero-American unity and friendship.

(2) Recommend all clubs to make a special celebration of "Goodwill Week" as a tribute to the campaign for international understanding.

For Intimate Union

(3 Recommend all to work for a more intimate union between their nations and for the ideal of an Ibero-American union, demanded by their common origin and destiny.

(4) Recommend all Ibero-American district governors to foment a greater intercorrespondence and arrange more meetings, and also see that topics of international relations figure prominently for club discussion.

(5) Recommend the adoption of an Ibero-American history competition and solicit the co-operation of the International Rotary directorate and its international relations committee to prepare the conditions as soon as possible.

Coulee Dam Calls For Steering Salmon Into New Channels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash. — Columbia River salmon, on their up-stream migrations, will meet with what appear to be insurmountable obstructions. The Indians, whose traditions, for generations, have centered about Columbia River salmon predict that this means the end of the run. But the white man has planend otherwise and concrete construction is matched by plans for getting the fish up-stream.

When the fish enter the Columbia on their way to their spawning grounds their first obstructon will be the Bonneville Dam. At this point $3,500,000 is being expended to help them over the dam. Expert fishery engineers have perfected general plans which will provide for collection traps where the hordes will be steered into the quiet waters, and fish locks and fish ladders where they will be steered over the dam.

Having passed this hurdle they will travel many miles west and north until at the Rock Island Dam at Wenatchee, they will again be persuaded, not to attempt to leap the great sheet of dam water, but to proceed wisely to either side and swim and leap up the succession of steps known as fish ladders.

On again, and having gained experience, they will swim upstream but probably never will actually reach the Coulee Dam. The height of the dam will be far too great to make ladders practicable and the only way will be to halt the fish below the dam and collect them into ponds for spawning and propagation. The Washington State Department of Fisheries and the United States Bureau of Fisheries are working out extensive plans to this end.

A plan similar to this has been successfully worked out at the Ariel Dam on the Lewis River above Portland.

Museum Adds Little 'Gunplay' To Crime Detection Lecture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 26 — A shot rings out—three time a day—in the Franklin Institute as Maj. Thomas Coulson, one-time British secret service agent, delivers the second lecture of the "Science in Crime Detection" series. The subject is "Forensic Ballistics."

As Major Coulson launches his talk and demonstration—given under the combined auspices of J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the G-Men, and the police of Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, Maryland and of Philadelphia—a man in the audience suddenly rises to his feet.

"Stop telling these things!" he cries, and whipping out a pistol, fires one shot at the lecturer, and disappears through a door.

Just a Prank

But Major Coulson is uninjured. Smiling, he says: "Now I'm supposed to be shot. I want you to describe my assailant. Was he tall or short? Did he have blond hair or dark? What color suit was he wearing?"

Many persons are eager to give descriptions, but unfortunately they vary considerably.

"How are the police going to catch the 'gunman,' if you can't tell me what he really looked like?" the Major explains.

No one has any reply to that, so he answers himself, "Why, by the science of ballistics!"

Studying the Bullet

Fishing in a pocket he produces a small object.

"Here is the bullet," he says. "It has little scratches on it. These scratches determine for the expert what type of weapon it came from. When the barrel of a gun is drilled, a series of grooves result which cause the scratches. No two barrels leave the same marks on a bullet. So by putting the bullet under the microscope we can find out what type of gun was used to fire it. Then by comparing it with others fired from suspected guns the identical weapon can be determined."

From that point on Major Coulson deals in detail with the scientific methods and machines used in the study of ballistics and the classification of reports filed at G-men headquarters and by local and state police.

Ledger Observes Anniversary

PHILADELPHIA, March 26 (AP) — The Philadelphia Public Ledger was founded 100 years ago yesterday. The Evening Public Ledger was started in September, 1914. In April, 1934, the morning and Sunday editions of the Public Ledger were combined with the Philadelphia Inquirer and the Evening Public Ledger continued as an independent newspaper.

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Structures of Early Christianity To Rise Again on Scottish Island

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 26—Restoration of ancient buildings on the Island of Iona, Scot., once an influential center of Christian activity in the British Isles, will be attempted by the American Iona Society, according to plans revealed by Richard M. Montgomery, president. A committee to carry on the project in Scotland already has been formed, Mr. Montgomery said.

Iona, one of the Hebrides, is situated on the west coast of Scotland, a short distance from Mull and Staffa. It forms part of Argyllshire, and in 563 A. D. entered upon a long history as an outpost of the Christian Church with the arrival there of St. Columba, who had obtained the island as a grant from King Conall of the Scots, his kinsman, and later from King Bruide of the Picts.

Appreciation Lacking

The monastery which St. Columba subsequently erected was for many years regarded as the mother church of the Picts, according to historians, and was venerated among the Scots of Britain and Ireland and also among the Angles of northern England, who owed their conversion to Christianity to the missionaries of Iona. From the sixth to the eighth century, the monastery was estimated to have an influence second to none in the British Isles.

"There never has been a full appreciation of the work that St. Columba did for Christianity," Mr. Montgomery declared. "Our organization considered starting work in Iona 10 years ago, but we became interested in the preservation of other features of Scottish history, and only within the past year have come back to the original project.

"It is our proposal to raise funds in America to rebuild several structures of great historical importance in Iona. These sites have been deeded to the established Church of Scotland by the Duke of Argyll, and it is part of the plan to use at least a portion of the restored buildings for educational purposes."

Numerous invasions by the Norsemen during the eighth and tenth centuries destroyed the monastic buildings, but they were repaired at the close of the eleventh century, only to be pulled down during a jurisdictional dispute within the next 100 years. The Scottish church had long claimed control over Iona however, and before the end of the thirteenth century, the island fell under the rule of the King of Scotland.

No Remains Exist

No remains of St. Columba's monastery exist, it was said, and the most ancient ruins are those of a Benedictine monastery of 1203 A. D. St. Oran's Chapel, oldest church ruins on the island, may be of late eleventh century origin, and the cathedral church of St Mary seems to have been built mainly during the thirteenth century.

The island itself is three miles long, varying in width from one to one and one-half miles. The area of Iona is estimated to be 2000 acres of which one fourth is under tillage. Mr. Montgomery said the program appealed to many Americans of English and Scottish descent, as a movement that will strengthen bonds between the United States and Great Britain.

Home Electric Bills Assailed as Too High

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 26—American homes use 17 per cent of the national output of electricity and pay 35 per cent of the nation's electric bill while factories use 50 per cent of the output and pay 27 per cent of the charges, according to charts in the current edition of Building America published by the Society for Curriculum Study with the assistance of Lincoln School, Teachers College Columbia University. The study says experts are agreed there is no justification for the great spread between the low rates to factories and the high rates to homes.

"All over the country there are great differences in the rates and amounts of power used," the article says. "Where power costs more, people use less, and where power costs are low, people use more. Lower power rates would spread the benefits of electricity."

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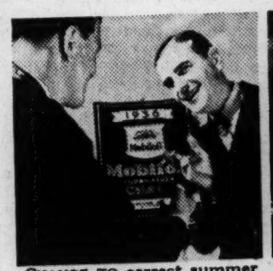
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Boston School Changes Sought; Teachers in Penmanship Meet

Boston News Today

Religious Issues Are Charged

Disclosing that a move is on foot to remove Patrick T. Campbell as superintendent of Boston schools when his term expires next week, John I. Fitzgerald, president of the City Council, today, urged the Legislative Committee on Cities and Towns to approve a bill making radical changes in Boston School Administration. He charged that "purely religious" issues were at the bottom of the current school situation which he termed chaotic.

He said that although school committeemen receive no salaries, it requires a powerful organization and much money to win a post. The school system, he charged, has become a "play toy for politics."

He asked that school committee elections be abolished and that members be appointed by the Mayor of Boston. In addition, he urged an exhaustive study of the present condition of Boston schools and their administration by a special legislative recess commission.

Although Mr. Fitzgerald did not enlarge upon his contention that religious issues underlie much of the school administration difficulty, he did allude to the disclosures that shocked Boston parents and taxpayers last winter, when charges that teachers' jobs were sold were aired before the Grand Jury. Four indictments were returned then.

His disclosure concerning the imminent removal of Superintendent Campbell came as a surprise to most of the 50 spectators thronged into room 370 at the State House. Mr. Fitzgerald said that a defense committee is being formed to support Mr. Campbell.

Mr. Campbell was appointed Superintendent of Boston schools in 1931. He had previously served as principal of the Boston Latin School and as assistant superintendent of schools.

Dr. Joseph V. Lyons, one of three school committee members who attended the hearing, voiced strenuous objection to Mr. Fitzgerald's plan to make School Committee appointa prerogative of the Mayor. "Keep the School Committee out of politics," he pleaded.

Capt. Frank Doyle supported the appointive idea. He charged that teaching posts were being sold.

Bachrach

Miss Bertha A. Connor

President of National Association of Penmanship Teachers and Supervisors.

Writing Teachers Open Meeting

To discuss the problem of turning little Willie Jenks' amiable scrawl into a model of legibility, as well as the improvement of writing in business and social correspondence among adults, 400 teachers and supervisors of handwriting gathered at the Hotel Statler this morning for the first annual meeting of the National Association of Penmanship Teachers and Supervisors.

Though still virtually an unsung art in public schools, the penmanship teachers themselves consider it a tremendously vital affair—witness the fact that most of those assembled are paying their own expenses, according to Miss Bertha A. Connor, president of the association.

In her opening address this morning, Miss Connor stressed the need of pursuading school officials to place a greater value on penmanship than they do at present. The speaker declared that handwriting is an important aid in helping the development of reasoning power in children.

The handwriting instructors were welcomed this morning by Owen A. Gallagher, chairman of the board of street commissioners, representing Mayor Mansfield, and by Patrick T. Campbell, superintendent of Boston public schools. John G. Kirk, director of Handwriting and Commercial Education in Philadelphia public schools, also spoke briefly.

Featured during the course of the meetings, which last through Saturday, are a number of exhibits, tracing the history of penmanship in the United States during the past 300 years. Included are one of the earliest of New Hampshire town documents, written in 1689; numerous original documents of prerevolutionary days; a copy of the Declaration of Independence and the signatures of Oliver Wendell Holmes, Abraham Lincoln, Louisa M. Alcott, John Greenleaf Whittier and Alfred Tennyson.

Unfair Ocean Rates Charged

Boston's ocean freight rates were called the Punch and Judy of transportation at the waterfront today. Cause of this phrase was the lowly cocoa bean.

The charge: That steamship companies operating from Trinidad to Boston were charging 60 cents a hundred weight for cocoa beans while only charging 50 cents to New York, the same steaming distance from that famous island.

The maker: Representative John W. McCormick, dynamic Massachusetts Congressman at Washington who called this rate action by the American South African Line, Inc., "unfair action against Boston."

Three investigatory steps inaugurated the McCormick campaign on this issue to determine:

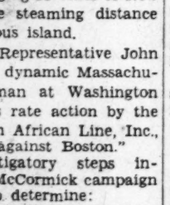
1. What the United States Government has paid the lines for carrying mails during the past five years.
2. The lists of "contributions" advanced by the Government for construction loans.
3. What the line is asking in the way of further loans for building of a new combination passenger-freight vessel.

The American South African line, using American flag steamers, has increased the frequency of its trips between Boston and southern ports during the past year. Possible competition on the cocoa bean rate is seen in the Robin line, also an American flag service, operating to Africa, which is now making Trinidad a port of call.

Thus Boston port officials are kept on the alert. Only a short time ago a sudden imposition of $1.25 a ton differential on Boston cargo from Italy was successfully overcome through vigorous action by the Boston Port Authority.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness tonight, showers probably beginning late tonight or Friday; lowest temperature tonight in the lower 40's, slightly warmer Friday; gentle variable winds, increasing and becoming southerly.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness folowed by showers beginning late tonight or Friday; not much change in temperature.

Maine: Fair tonight, Friday cloudy followed by showers with slowly rising temperature Friday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Increasing cloudiness tonight, followed by showers with slowly rising temperature Friday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate north shifting to east or southeast winds increasing by Friday; overcast weather with showers beginning late tonight or Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	43	43	Minneapolis	26	36
Bermuda	66	68	New Orleans	72	82
Chicago	42	54	New York	44	58
Denver	23	38	Norfolk	56	70
Helena	24	38	Philadelphia	46	72
Jacksonville	64	86	St. Louis	50	62
Kansas City	32	66	San Francisco	48	56
Los Angeles	46	58	Washington	50	72
Miami	74	80			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., March 26.
B—Maximum, March 25.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 1:42 p. m.; height, 10.2 feet.
Friday, 1:59 p. m.; height, 11.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6.33 p. m.

Disabled Vets' Police Status Set

Disabled veterans compensation versus jobs requiring primarily exceptional physical ability was an issue in Boston today as it had been last year in the case of Milton firemen.

New detectives are to be added to the State Police force. They come under civil service. Veterans get preferment in this service. Recently a large number of men took examinations for state detectives. When they were finally sorted out, it was found that the 25 men who led the list were receiving compensation from Washington as disabled veterans.

Today the State House and Veterans' Bureau received many inquiries as to why the situation should exist. It was pointed out at the office of Civil Service Commissioner Thomas H. Green that while the men have slight disabilities they are not of the type that would interfere with service as a state detective. It is understood that the Veterans' Bureau concurs in this finding.

The Milton case occurred when it was discovered that some firemen, who also are required to be physically fit, were not only drawing Milton fire department pay, but were also drawing disabled veterans' compensation. No action, however, was taken in the Milton case.

Women Republican Clubs Plan Planks

One group of women in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts which takes its rights under the Women's Suffrage Act very seriously, is the Women's Republican Club members. Not only do the members get out on election day and vote, but this year they also hope to draw up the planks of the Republican Party program.

Thus today representatives of the Women's Republican Clubs of Massachusetts met at their 46 Beacon Street headquarters to suggest to their male colleagues just what should be the Republican program for the November election to which they could give allegiance.

That the meeting will pay much attention to present Republican slogan of "economy in government" is evident from an invitation to address the gathering extended to Reginald W. Bird, president of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, which is dedicated to a reduction in taxes and the expense of government.

Goodwin Proposes New Safety Drive

Admitting that campaigns of "fear and preaching" fail of their goal in reducing automobile accidents, Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, today urged all police chiefs in Massachusetts to resort to "strict, impartial law enforcement and punishment" as the only things which might stop mounting fatalities. He disclosed that the number of fatalities for the first 20 days of March was relatively small, but said there had been a decided upturn in the last four days. Nine fatalities were reported this week, he said.

Even while admitting, however, that publicity and the "chamber-of-horrors" type of fear implanting campaigns had not been successful, the Registrar disclosed he will participate in starting a parade from the State House at 10 a. m. Saturday. This parade will tour through downtown Boston and suburbs, exhibiting cars smashed in various accidents. Banners will describe the accidents in which fatalities resulted to occupants of the machines.

Accompanying this parade and adding to its vividness will be the new Boston police loud speaker car. Officers will deliver talks supposed to emphasize the dangers of driving and the necessity for safety.

Oath Repeal Bill Defeat Indicated

Rejection of the bill to repeal the Massachusetts Teachers' Oath Law was seen today as a poll of the committee was taken. The law requires that all teachers swear allegiance to State and National Constitutions.

Senator Charles G. Miles of Brockton, chairman of the Legislative Committee on Education, before which the pros and cons of repeal were heard, announced that nine committee members had already been questioned on leave to withdraw the repeal bill. Of these four favored withdrawal, three opposed it and two others reserved judgment. Six others were yet to be heard from.

In view of the tremendous pressure from patriotic groups and the fact that Governor Curley and his cohorts are virtually committed to support the teachers' oath, repeal of the measure was considered most unlikely in political circles.

Searing denunciations by both sides have marked the four hearings before the Committee on Education. Three were given over to the proponents of repeal and were marked by the appearance of nationally known educators. The last was reserved for those who favored retaining the oath, including leaders of patriotic and nationalistic groups.

Freight Service For Flood Areas

As a service to industries in the flooded areas which are still cut off from normal freight service the Boston & Maine railroad today began delivery and pickup of small freight by trucks from a number of retail points in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont. Freight service to Maine is operating under normal conditions.

At the same time the B. & M. chose 14 rail points in the flooded area to and from which carload lots will be accepted although there will be no guarantee of delivery or pickup. The road management regretted that it could not send carload lots everywhere since it has not the necessary trucks to institute such a service. However, it was hoped that the smaller shipments by truck would reach most of the industries and patrons.

"Call or phone" the Boston and Maine advised all persons contemplating travel into the flooded areas. New time tables are being prepared which will be ready in about 10 days. In the meantime, services are being restored, some trains are delayed, and some services are skeleton so that travelers northward should call the road before embarking on a journey.

Free Curley Time On WNAC to End

Station WNAC, which became the official radio outlet for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts some nine months ago, has informed Governor Curley that after April 8 it can grant him no more free time Because election campaigns are drawing near, the Yankee Network, of which WNAC is a key station, does not desire to give the Governor time without charge while denying this privilege to his opponents.

Whether or not this leads to any rift between the Governor and the station, was not known today. It was recalled, however, that it has not always been fair weather in the past when Governor Curley and the station were together. Last August, only 10 days after the Governor had made WNAC the official Commonwealth station, the Yankee news service sent out a political gossip story to the effect that for selling out to the Governor by giving him control of the executive council, J. Arthur Baker then a councilor would be given a judgship. Although this subsequently proved correct, two employees of the news service were fired. One was subsequently re-hired.

Lower Rates Forecast For R. I. Utilities

Electric, Gas, Trolley and Bus Costs Are Included in Plan

Big Savings Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 26—Drastic revision of utility rates in Rhode Island which will mean lower costs for consumers of electricity and gas and cheaper fares for trolley and bus patrons are forecast by Frederick A. Young, chief of the state division of public utilities. After months of negotiation and investigation, Mr. Young has revealed a summary of the steps planned. A complete report will be made within two weeks, he says.

Six major items will appear in Mr. Young's report. He has outlined them as follows:

1. A demand that the Narragansett Electric Company reorganize and simplify its corporate structure to eliminate "holding companies within holding companies" and to bring about a rate reduction program. All units of the company are urged to be placed within the jurisdiction of the State Division.

Five-Cent Fare

2. Negotiations with the United Electric Railways Company, which operates all major lines of trolleys and buses in Providence and nearby communities, to reduce fares and replace the present 8-cent fare for the first zone to a five-cent rate on most lines.

3. Negotiations with the Blackstone Valley Gas & Electric Company, which serves Pawtucket, to bring about rate reductions.

4. Study of the East Greenwich Water Supply Company's rate structure looking toward rate reductions.

Stricter Control

5. Negotiations to begin April 1 with the Newport Electric Corporation to achieve rate cuts in the area served by that concern.

6. Introduction of bills in the legislature proposing stricter control of all utility companies including regulation of securities issues.

The rate reductions in prospect, Mr. Young pointed out, are in the nature of amplification of the reductions effected last year voluntarily by several companies at the request of Governor Green. Savings for Rhode Island consumers in the cuts put into effect last year were estimated at $600,000 annually.

Assails Glory Seekers

Mr. Young in his preliminary summary of the report struck out at what he termed "glory seekers," that is local politicians "of both parties" who claim they are responsible for the coming rate slashes. Several city officials recently have been agitating for new rate structures. In Pawtucket a campaign long has been waged by Thomas P. McCoy, Albert J. Lamarre and other city leaders to have the Blackstone utility firm reduce its electric and gas rates. In Newport Mayor Henry E. Wheeler has announced that he has been negotiating with the Newport Electric Corporation to bring about lower rates for consumers.

Correspondence and conferences between Mr. Young and various utility officials are revealed in the preliminary report. Last Aug. 19, he says, he began correspondence with the Newport concern asking for a breakdown of the financial structure and a complete analysis of the concern's make-up. Over a period of months the data was gathered and conferences will be ready to begin April 1 with a view to lower rates. Mr. Young proposes that the highest base rate in the Newport area be 10 cents per kilowatt hour and the highest base rate for residential consumers be 8 cents. A sliding scale would reduce the rates as consumption increases and the net result, Mr. Young says, will be to reduce the average family's electric bill by 15 per cent.

Boston Seen as 'Greatest Airport' In Leasing of Governors Island

Site Hailed as Logical Terminal for Ocean Plane Travel

Mansfield Takes Lead

Most significant step in Boston's air transportation history occurred this morning when a 50-year lease of Governors Island for extension of the Boston airport was signed at 11 a. m. by Mayor Mansfield and Lieut. Col. Stedman Shumway Hanks, U. S. A., representing the War Department.

No longer needed for military purposes, Governors Island is just right in distance and height for an airport extension. The high land of the island, leveled down and filled into the water area between the present airport and the island will provide a well-drained runway of 10,000 feet by 1500 feet across and 18 feet above sea. level.

Leased at No Cost

The Mayor's agreement with the Government was carried out in terms which insure the economy measures which have marked the aims of the Mansfield administration. The island is leased to Boston at no cost, and no work need be done immediately, five years being allowed for getting the conversion under way.

Thus the new airport can be extended in step with the growth of the industry, permitting normal expenditures in keeping with the new business which the increasing use of airplanes will bring.

Behind this development lies the very definite possibility of Boston becoming the great transatlantic flying terminal of the country. Lieutenant Colonel Hanks pointed out this morning that transatlantic flying will be carried out by huge flying boats which must transfer their passengers to fast land airliners for continuance of their journey inland.

Advantages Cited

Thus these boats should be able to land near a ramp alongside a good, all-weather, dry type of airport, with sufficiently long runway to insure easy take-offs in any kind of weather. The proposed airport incorporating Governors Island will do exactly this.

The only two other logical airports which might be used for transatlantic terminals are Newark and New York, and these have not the exceptional land and water facilities offered in Boston.

Expert opinion confirming this comes from Maj. Gen. Frank M. Andrews, chief of the new G. H. Q. Air Force. When in Boston during the recent winter maneuvers Major General Andrews conferred with city and army officials about the proposed incorporation of Governors Island into Boston airport and stated at that time that such an airport would without question be the "finest in the world."

And to Tourist Service

Another important possibility for Boston in the new airport would be in its service during tourist seasons. With recreation the second largest industry in New England, with airplanes bringing this section nearer to the rest of the United States, Boston is a logical transfer point for vast airplane vacation travel.

Feeder lines from the various New England points can run into Boston, where the great transcontinental liners can pick them up and whisk them home in short order.

Californians with three weeks' vacation who want to visit New England would use up 10 days by train. With airplane service they would land in Boston in 20 to 24 hours from the coast, step directly in a feeder line ship and be at the most remote resort in two hours.

Since Boston is much nearer to Europe than New York, not only will its possession of the "finest airport in the world" mean the best landing and tak-off facilities but it will mean a saving in actual flying time between the two continents.

Ceremony at Signing

The singing of the lease this morning was carried out between Lieutenant Colonel Hanks and Mayor Mansfield with Corporation Counsel Henry E. Foley and Park Commissioner William P. Long as witnesses. The official document presented by Lieutenant Colonel Hanks was a most important looking document, well protected by gold seals and equal to the occasion. Since it was Mayor Mansfield's birthday Lieutenant Colonel Hanks pointed out with a smile that this was one birthday the Mayor would remember with distinct pleasure, a day when he signed a document which would show him a man of far-seeing vision.

Credit to Hanks

Much credit for the bringing to a conclusion of this affair which has been discussed for years goes to Lieutenant-Colonel Hanks, who is Technical Advisor to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on Aeronautics. In this capacity Lieutenant-Colonel Hanks has had an opportunity to study the situation and the various obstacles to be overcome. Today he saw the first step in his efforts completed.

He emphasized this as the first objective. The next is to bring about public realization of the great step which has been taken, the possibilities to perhaps recapture for Boston in the air what she once had on the sea, the greatest American port on the Atlantic.

'World Airport' Starts in Berlin

By the Associated Press

Berlin, March 26

AN AMBITIOUS project for enlargement of Berlin's Tempelhof airport into a "world port" was announced yesterday.

The airport will be expanded to almost three times its present area, with hangars accommodating 120 large transport planes. There will be an underground air freight station in a roofed area at the edge of the field where planes can unload under cover.

Excavation has been begun for the project, which is expected to be completed in 1939.

Development of Airfield to Keep Pace With City's Needs

Site Is Rent Free

Federal Aid Prospects In Flood Shrink

Early Forecasts of Vast Sums for Rebuilding Swiftly Fading

Yankee Ingenuity To Be Drawn Upon

Total of $25,000,000 Only Available for Relief in All the States Affected

BULLETINS

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP)—A bill to establish a flood rehabilitation administration to make up to $50,000,000 in loans to corporations and individuals was introduced today by Senator Davis (R), of Pennsylvania.

The federal land banks, Home Owners' Loan Corporation, resettlement and relief administrations would be empowered to make loans not only for repairing flood damage but meeting destruction by any catastrophe in 1936.

There would be two classes of loans—for acquisition, repair, construction, reconstruction, or rehabilitation of private property, and the same for property of municipalities and privately owned utility systems. The first class would be for 10 and second for 20 years. Interest would not exceed 4 per cent.

The legislative joint ways and means committee voted to allocate $2,000,000 out of Governor Curley's $8,000,000 budget recommendations now pending, for emergency reconstruction work in the flood-devastated areas.

Floods have brought an awakening to New Englanders who expected the munificence of the Federal Government to extend to the point of restoring their flood-swept homes, farms and cities.

Dispatches from Washington today definitely indicatae that those qualities of Yankee ingenuity and individualism that built this region will be depended upon to wipe out evidences of the flood that left 33,000 families, in Massachusetts alone, homeless.

Fall Far Short

Because of the relief activities of the Federal Government and the many works projects everywhere in evidence, many had come to expect the Government to step in, clean mud out of houses, rebuild and repair them, even repaint the furniture and possibly sow the front lawn with new seed. But federal officials today indicated that extent of their help would fall very far short of such a point.

A tentative allotment of $3,000,000 to Massachusetts drew such a storm of protest that Harry L. Hopkins, national head of the WPA, announced that the total of $25,000,000 available for flood relief will be kept in a pool and doled out as needed. This fact and other indications of the present attitude of the Federal Government toward the flood situation were contained in dispatches from the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor today. These reports are detailed on page 1.

14 States Share

Some 14 states must share in this pool. If Massachusetts receives an equal share with the others it will mean that the Federal Government will spend less than $1,500,000 in the Bay State. Total flood loss in the Commonwealth has been conservatively estimated at $100,000,000.

As it appeared today, those who have experienced loss will, if it is necessary, be temporarily fed and clothed by private relief furnished largely by the American Red Cross. In some cases, where it can be shown that public health and safety require it, debris and refuse will be carted away from homes by WPA workers.

From this point of alleviating immediate distress, however, home owners will be thrown largely upon their own resources. They must clean out their own houses, repair their own furniture and then look about for a loan with which to repair their houses. Those having mortgages will apply for new loans from those holding the paper.

Protect Loans

Indicating that many mortgagors are finding it expedient to protect their loans by extending more credit, co-operative banks have advertised their willingness to rehabilitate flood damages But mortgagors will probably require brokerage and handling and inspection fees, plus, it is possible, an upward revision in interest charges. Thus the ultimate burden is placed upon the individual home owner.

A similar situation applies in greater or lesser degree to cities and towns and the Commonwealth. The WPA expects, Mr. Hopkins said to-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

N. E. Young Republicans' Conference Is Arranged

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 26 (AP)—U. S. Representative Theodore Christenson, former Governor of Minnesota, will address the fourth New England Conference of Young Republicans of New England April 4, the Rhode Island committee announced today.

The conference will be held here April 3, 4, and 5. Others speakers will include Miss Dolly Madison of New Jersey, vice-chairman of the Young Republican Federation, and former Judge Ira Lloyd Letts.

Stiff Sentences Meet Conviction In Gambling Case

Probably the severest penalties for the type of crime ever inflicted in a Boston municipal court was imposed by Judge Joseph T. Zottoli, today, on 23 defendants said to be connected with two of the largest gambling organizations in the city. One of these establishments alone was declared to be worth $40,000.

The sentences were the result of two raids by police last Saturday—one at a gambling house on Hudson Street, East Boston and another at 789 Washington Street.

Eighteen persons were arrested in the Hudson Street raid, 16 men and two women. Of these, the chief defendant was John Richards, who received two years and three months in the House of Correction on three charges of being concerned with a lottery, being present at the establishment itself, and of registering bets. The maximum penalty for this type of offense is usually $50. Richards appealed and was released on $2500 bail.

Fifteen of his male cohorts were given nine months each in jail, and two women, who said they had done bookkeeping work for the Hudson Street place, received six months each. All appealed and were released on $300 bail apiece. Their cases probably will be heard next month by the grand jury.

Of those arrested at 789 Washington Stret, two received sentences of a year each and three were given six months each. These men were charged with registering bets on horses.

With these convictions secured, police believe that organized gambling in Boston has been struck a severe blow.

Saving of Fish Tariff Revives Boston Trade

New England's fishing industry has taken on a new lease of life since President Roosevelt's decision to preserve the tariff on fish went definitely into effect last January, it was learned today.

With six new fishing schooners now under construction, three of these to be used for 40 fathom fish, and increased movements along the water front, Edward H. Cooley, manager of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association, said today that this year has started out to be the biggest and best yet.

"Why?" he asks. And then answering the question himself, "Because confidence has been restored to the fishermen. During last year, although we produced more fish than any previous year, there was a noticeable lack of confidence in the men.

Feared Loss of Trade

"The men were panicky with the thought of their only livelihood being permanently wiped out by the proposed tariff reciprocity treaty which Canada sought at Washington. Canada asked revocation of all duties on fish, lumber and wheat in exchange for favors to American industries. With tariff barriers down, Boston or Gloucester fishermen would be literally forced out of business because they couldn't compete with the cheap Canadian fish."

While committees and officials met in Washington seriously to consider Canada's proposed plan, fishermen on the New England coast laid back. They refused to spend any more money than they had to, with the result that their boats went to pieces. Then they refused to repair or to build in the face of continued losses.

Appealed to President

They sent telegrams to Washington hoping to prevail upon the President to turn down the proposed tariff reduction on fish.

When President Roosevelt's decision to maintain the present tariff rates reached New England, the whole water front regained confidence. Money once more started to flow for repairs on boats. Today besides the six schooners now under construction, there are reported to be numerous other smaller boats under way.

There is a noticable increase in the sale of fish foods, Mr. Cooley said. "We attribute this mainly to the fact that because of the Administration's act of killing of pigs and beef, which has skyrocketed meat foods, people were forced to buy something more reasonable. They turned to fish, many of whom had never tried it before. They found it a delectable meat. We didn't raise the price of our fish, and although we suffered to some extent at the time we now are realizing a substantial profit.

People Like Fish

"Each week, we receive in this office," Mr. Cooley said, "over 600 letters from all over New England telling us how they enjoyed various types of fish, and wanting to know more about the other sea foods."

Mr. Cooley, who was instrumental in convincing the President that the lowering of the fish tariff would ruin the New England fish industry, which brings in $15,000,000 annually for the product alone, said that very little criticism could be found with the Administration among those in the fishing industry. With exceptions of a few refusals of minor requests they had made, such as granting of money to be used for research work, and the construction of a vessel to be used for observance work of the fishing banks. New England fishermen have fared well.

Confidence Is Restored

This new lease on life which the Boston Fish Pier has taken on is noticeable to even the most casual observer. Men go about their work with more assurance. The squeak of booms, as tons of fish are lifted from ship to shore, tells the story of a contented group.

And, not only has the fisherman benefited from the preservation of the fish tariff, but, also have other American industries. Mr. Cooley holds that salesmen, box and tin can makers, truck drivers, as well as Boston merchants, to name a few, get a considerable part of the money spent to carry on this industry.

Thus, the whole of New England has profited by the continuance of the tariff rates. Mr. Cooley in conclusion said, "We can expect the fishing industry to pull right back up to normal profits now that our fishermen have regained their confidence."

Another Bonus for Workers

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., March 26 (AP)—Approximately 1200 employees of the Fafnir Bearing Company were notified by officials today they would be given an additional bonus of 5½ per cent or more of their pay April 1, the close of the first quarter of this year. The company paid bonuses of from 5 to 8½ per cent of their pay to workers after each quarter of last year.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

"PERSONAL APPEARANCE" (Plymouth). Comedy by Laurence Riley, presented by Brock Pemberton, featuring Barbara Brown, George Blackwood and Walton N. Greaza. 8:30.

"ON YOUR TOES" (Shubert). New musical comedy, presented by Dwight Deere Wiman, settings by Jo Mielziner, costumes by Irene Sharaff. Featuring Ray Bolger, assisted by Tamara Geva and Luella Gear 8:30.

Movies

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Toonerville Trolley," "Regular Kids," "Voice of Experience," "Shanghai Mickey," "Musical Memories," "Manhattan Monkey Business," with Charlie Chase, and latest newsreels.

MODERN—Mae West in "Klondike Annie." 10:25 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:45. Also first Boston showing of "It Had to Happen." 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:15.

FINE ARTS—Elisabeth Bergner in "Escape Me Never." 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:25, 9:25. Also Symphonic film entitled: "Shostakovitch Symphony No. 1," recorded by the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, directed by Leopold Stokowski. 12:45 daily.

STATE AND ORPHEUM — Clark Gable, Jean Harlow and Myrna Loy in "Wife Versus Secretary." Orpheum: 10 a. m. Both theaters: 12:25, 2:50, 5:15, 7:40, 10. Also "Follies of 1936" (latest Our Gang Comedy) and other shorts. Tomorrow: Miriam Hopkins, Merle Oberon and Joel McCrea in "These Three."

METROPOLITAN—"The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," with Sylvia Sidney, Fred MacMurray and Henry Fonda. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:20, 10:15. Stage: Paul Lukas; also musical revue, "Spices of 1936." Tomorrow: Dick Powell, Ruby Keeler and Jack Oakie in "Colleen." Also on the stage, "Springtime Frolics" starring Eddie Garr.

UNIVERSITY—Margaret Sullavan in "Next Time We Love." 3:05, 6:20, 9:30. Also "First a Girl," with Jessie Matthews. 1:35, 4:50 8.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"The Melody Lingers On." 2:05, 5, 8. Also "Professional Soldier," with Victor McLaglen and Freddie Bartholomew. 3:45, 6:45, 9:45.

TREMONT — Nino Martini in "Here's to Romance." 9 a. m., 12:18, 3:35, 6:51, 10:07. Also Joan Bennett and George Raft in "She Couldn't Take It." 10:39 a. m., 1:57, 5:14, 8:30.

EXETER — Aline MacMahon in "Kind Lady." 2:10, 5:05, 7:35. Also Franchot Tone and Madge Evans in "Exclusive Story." 3:40, 6:30, 9:25.

MEMORIAL — "Love Before Breakfast," with Carole Lombard. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. Also a technicolor cartoon, "The Goose That Laid the Golden Egg." Preview at 10 p. m. of "Sutter's Gold."

UPTOWN—"Lady Consents." 1:15, 4:15, 7:10, 10:10. Also "7 Keys to Baldpate." 2:50, 5:45, 8:45.

BOSTON—"Don't Get Personal," featuring James Dunn and Sally Eilers. 10:53 a. m., 2:01, 5:09, 7:59, 10:30. Stage: "Follies Comiques de Paris."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"The Country Doctor." Fenway: 1, 3:58, 6:56, 9:54. Paramount: 10:09 a. m., 12:58, 3:47, 6:36, 9:25. Also "The Widow from Monte Carlo." Fenway: 2:44, 5:42, 8:40. Paramount: 9:05, 11:54 a. m., 2:43, 5:32, 8:20.

Music

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE—"Mignon," by Thomas, presented by the Metropolitan Opera Association, starring Lucrezia Bori, Josephine Antoine, Richard Crooks and Ezio Pinza. Conducted by Louis Hasselmans. 8.

WEST END WPA CONCERT—Orchestra, Theodore Bailey, conductor, William Blackstone School, 39 Blossom Street. 7:30.

CAMBRIDGE WPA CONCERT—Orchestra, Chester Mason, conductor, Longfellow School, Broadway and Fayette Street. 7:30.

SOMERVILLE WPA CONCERT — Choral group, William Ellis Weston, conductor, Odd Fellows Hall, Thurston Street. 9.

Other Events

LONGFELLOW SCHOOL—Federal Theater of Cambridge in "The Importance of Being Earnest," by Oscar Wilde. Broadway, Cambridge. 8:15.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY—Lecture on "The History of Maps," by Erwin Raisz. Copley Square. 8

HOTEL STATLER — Seventeenth annual convention of the National Association of Penmanship Teachers and Supervisors. Evening session at 8:15. Tomorrow: Sessions at 9 a. m., 2 and 6:30.

DU HURON STUDIO—"An Evening of Poetry," presented by Power Dalton, poet. 1126 Boylston Street. 8:15.

ROBERT GOULD SHAW SCHOOL—Meeting of the West Roxbury Citizens Association. Speakers: Senator Joseph C. White, Representatives Charles H. Bateman and Clayton L. Havy, and Councillor James F. Finley. 8.

Radio Programs
On Page 10

SOUTH END WPA DRAMATICS—West End Community Theater in "Bimbo the Pirate"; Roxbury-Elm Hill Community Theater in "To Dream Again"; and West Roxbury Community Theater in "Now, Don't Laugh." Also orchestral concert, conducted by Richard Cosby Williams. Municipal Building, 400 Shawmut Avenue. 7:30.

DORCHESTER WPA LECTURE—"Germany Today" by John P. Murphy, with orchestral concert conducted by Albert Holmes and choral group conducted by George Ducharme. Baker Memorial Hall, Uphams Corner. 8.

SOUTH END WPA LECTURE—"Gentlemen Are Born," by Nathan A. Kay, with movies. South Bay Union, 640 Harrison Avenue. 8.

BOSTON WPA LECTURE—"A United Front in a Democracy," by Harry A. Russell. Boston Community Forum, 16 La Grange Street. 8:30.

BOSTON BAR ASSOCIATION — Annual Bench and Bar dinner. Speaker: Hon. James M. Beck. Parker House. 7.

Tomorrow

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30.

ROXBURY WPA CONCERT—Choral group, O. Roberts Lawyer, conductor, Julia Ward How School, Sherman Street. 10.

EVERETT WPA CONCERT—Choral group, William Ellis Weston, conductor. Fairfield Whitney School, Summer Street. 11:30 and 12:30.

Other Events

CURRY SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION—Talk on "Celebrities Off Duty," by Trentwell Mason White, editor of the Pitman Publishing Company, 251 Commonwealth Avenue. 12.

DORCHESTER WPA DRAMATICS—Boston Civic Marionettes in "Legend o. Sleepy Hollow," Frank V. Thompson School, Maxwell and Belden Streets. 1:30.

CURRENT EVENTS — Lecture on "Movies and Radio," by Miss Eunice Harriet Avery, Hotel Statler. 10:45.

TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB—Meeting of the senior members of the Public School Art League of Boston. Demonstration of painting in water colors by Prescott M. M. Jones. 3 Joy Street. 4:30.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Tapestries II" guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward. 11.

Four Big Hurdles Face Bay State Candidates

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Four hurdles are to be jumped this year in Massachusetts if any candidate for state office is to consider himself absolutely sure that he has been officially named to the position he has sought.

First, there's the primary election of party delegates to the state conventions in Springfield in June. The date of the delegate election to the conventions comes on Tuesday, April 28.

Then, the delegates being elected to convention, any ambitious and careful candidate must see to it that the delegates vote as instructed.

Another Hurdle

The third hurdle is the September, or open primary. Until after the primary, it's really any candidates' race. The convention merely selects the party, or "the machine," ticket. Gov. James M. Curley showed what could be done with a machine-made state ticket two years ago when he defied the Democratic state convention to select a candidate for Governor and "put him over." Gen. Charles H. Cole particularly remembers this quite well.

Last and greatest obstacle in the race for office comes in the November election. That decision is final.

These are the obstacles candidates today must reckon with. Formerly when party ties were stronger than they are at present a state convention decision meant the party ticket.

5000 Candidates in Lists

In spite of these obstacles—and they are really serious—about 5000 candidates for election to places as delegates to the national and preprimary state conventions of the Republican and Democratic parties of Massachusetts are now on file in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth. Included in this formidable number are candidates for places in the membership of the two state committees.

The faint-hearted have until Friday, March 27, at 5 p. m. to withdraw their names from the list of candidates for whatever place to which they may have aspired. After that the die is cast and the race for the first goal is on.

Up until 5 o'clock Tuesday evening, March 31, vacancies caused by withdrawal of candidacies for national delegates, state committees, ward and town committees may be filled by the consent of the withdrawing candidates and approval of the city, county, town or state committee as the case may be.

Political Machinery

Now this is all party political machinery. It's just as well to keep this in thought for if we want to be alert public-minded citizens we must know the rules of the "Great Game of Politics," as Frank R. Kent, vice-president of the Baltimore Sun Publishing Company, styles the column which he writes. The persons who keep aloof from politics, are too often, the very sort the country would benefit from were they to make their principles and intelligence felt at the polls.

Perhaps the fact that so little public attention is called to the selection of delegates to the state conventions by professional party candidates may be accounted for by the fact that these persons are more than willing that intelligent, and independent thinkers keep their fingers out of the machine. The fact that this very desirable element does keep out of the game is the greatest decisive factor that keeps this business just a game. Real intelligence in the primaries would beat this game.

Doubtful Arithmetic

And talk about preparedness—that's nothing compared with the figures some of the various candidates for nomination, or their managers, are citing.

Why certain figure bubble blowers are actually claiming for the four candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor of Massachusetts more than 1000 delegates!

That's glorified optimism!

There are but 707 delegates possible in the coming Republican state convention!

John W. Haigis, of Greenfield, former state treasurer, now candidate for Republican nomination for Governor has neglected his campaign the past week. He's in Greenfield and as chairman of the Red Cross in Franklin County abandoned his campaign work for the time being because of the urgent demands made by flood conditions. That isn't a campaign play but it wont hurt Mr. Haigis.

Rush Jones

R. I. Leader

Blackstone Studios

Gov. Theodore F. Green

R. I. Democratic Factions Settling Their Differences

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 26—Factional differences between loyal sons of Jefferson and Jackson in Rhode Island have been settled, a statement from James H. Kiernan, Democratic floor leader in the House, disclosed today.

The "Young Turks," who threatened to break from the domination of Gov. Theodore Francis Green and Democratic Chairman Thomas A. Kennelley and tie up all legislation until they gained greater participation in patronage granting and changes in policies, have compromised to some extent so that party harmony may prevail.

More Placid

Thus, only a little more than 60 days before the national convention, the Democratic side of the Rhode Island picture has become measurably more placid. At the same time leaders find they can face the forthcoming polls with more cheerful mien than at any time since last summer, when Rhode Island landed on the nation's front pages by virtue of having chosen a Republican, Charles R. Risk, to fill a congressional vacancy.

To the country at large it was a warning that Republicans were still a threat, to Rhode Island Democrats it was as a "trumpet's loud clangor," exciting to arms. But valor turned to dismay when subsequent special elections indicated further swing away from Democracy and the New Deal.

Openly Dissatisfied

The strong Blackstone Valley faction, headed by Thomas P. McCoy, city auditor of Pawtucket, and represented in the lower house by Christopher J. Corrigan of Central Falls and Albert A. Soriero of Providence, became openly dissatisfied with the leadership of Chairman Kennelley and with what they were pleased to term the interference of Governor Green.

In the House, leaders of this faction blamed the Governor and Chairman Kennelley for the party's failures at the polls and predicted further disappointments unless tactics and attitudes were altered.

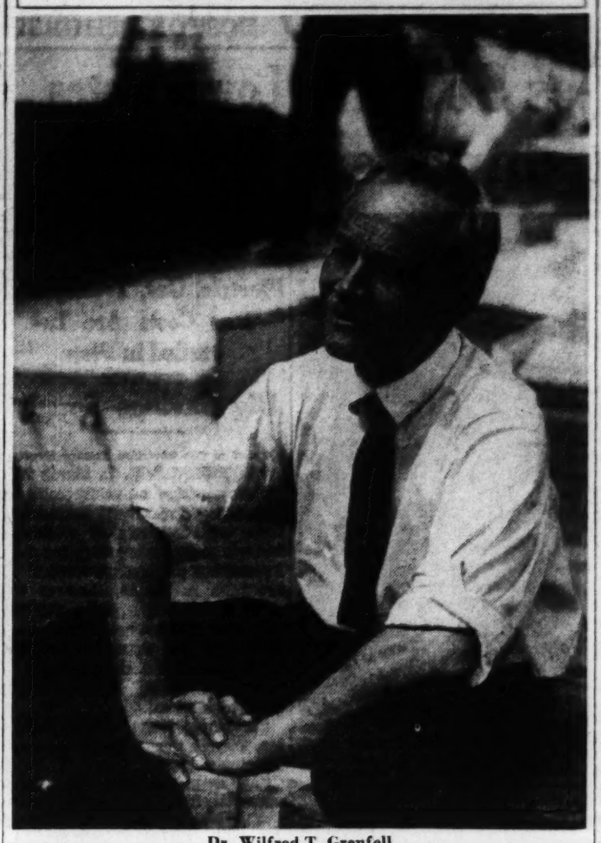
To force these changes, this faction organized a bloc in the House and sent an ultimatum to the nominal party chieftains. Action in the form of conferences was immediately forthcoming.

A pow wow held a week ago failed, it was learned, but when participants appeared at the State House this week there was an obvious easing of tension. Further meetings were held during the week, and a basis of settlement was reached.

Just what fundamentals entered into the discussions was not disclosed, but that the outcome was satisfactory to the insurgents was confirmed when Representative Corrigan withdrew his motion requesting resignation of Chairman Kennelley. It was reported around the State House that Chairman Kennelley agreed to more even distribution of patronage.

He also is said to have agreed to drop present state employees holding over from the last Republican Administration.

The North Knows Him Well



Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell

His Ministrations in Labrador Have Done Much to Bring Enlightenment in That Northern Region

Grenfell Helpers Seek Contributions For Labrador Folk

Needs of the inhabitants of windswept Labrador are now being estimated by the New England Grenfell Association in anticipation of the aid it may offer this spring to Sir Wilfred T. Grenfell, who for the past 44 years has served the natives and residents of the coast of Labrador and Newfoundland.

In extending their membership drive through March in the hope of doubling the members of the New England Grenfell Association, headquarters officials here in Boston state that while new members are sought, contributions of such things as books—always needed in the North—are very welcome.

When Sir Wilfred first went out from England to Labrador as a missionary and welfare agent he found living conditions perilous in some instances; sanitation was poor; and the residents, natives and the few whites, were in no position to better themselves for the future.

Today, after years of effort, first to secure contributions to carry out his welfare plans, and second to put these plans into effect, Sir Wilfred is reported by those closest to his work, to have made remarkable progress.

Evidence of this is seen in the 14 industrial centers which he has set up employing approximately 2000 persons in the handicraft industry. Twelve clothing distribution centers and relief agencies; four combined orphanage boarding schools; four summer schools; and three hospital ships, are other of his services to Labrador and northern Newfoundland.

'Macbeth' Kettle Held as Treasure In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEDFORD, N. H., March 26 — A solid copper cauldron, roomy enough to hold a man, is the prized possession of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. McElvie of Bedford Center. The cauldron has been admired by students of Shakespeare and lovers of antiques, and they, like Mr. and Mrs. McElvie, remain baffled as to its origin and history. They all agree, however, that it is unquestionably a theatrical property and that it was used in "Macbeth."

How this cauldron came to rest beside a fireplace in a New England farmhouse is Mr. McElvie's story.

One spring morning about 30 years ago, a horse and wagon stopped outside Mr. McElvie's furniture store in Manchester, N. H., and a man jumped down from the seat and entered the shop. He inquired if the proprietor would like to buy a "kettle." Upon receiving a negative answer the stranger whipped up his horse and disappeared. The next day he was back again. Dragging the "kettle" into the shop, he said that he would take any price the proprietor wished to pay. Mr. McElvie offered $3.50 and the "kettle" was his.

The man, unmistakedly an actor with "a noble, intelligent face and a musical voice," pocketed the money and quickly drove away. Mr. McElvie was too surprised at the hasty transaction to question the actor.

Upon examination the "kettle," or cauldron, revealed superb workmanship. It is constructed of one piece of copper. Standing 28 inches high, it is 91 inches in circumference. Some craftsman had hammered and polished the copper into a shining smoothness.

Men in Supreme Court Rulings Declared to Stand Above Laws

"If one sees faults of any kind in the institution of judicial review one must be a new-deal protagonist and very probably a radical; if one sees virtues of any kind, one must be an anti-New Dealer and very probably a mossback conservative. In either case, one is a sinister figure," declared Dr. Howard Lee McBain, invitation lecturer at Boston University for the Bacon addresses on the Constitution, speaking this morning in Jacob Sleeper Hall. His second lecture, free to the public, will be given at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Dr. McBain talked about the institution of judicial review, about the power of the courts to declare void acts of the Legislature. He spoke particularly about the power of the Supreme Court over Congress.

Whence Its Canons?

"We are concerned here with the all-important question: Whence does the Court derive its canons of censorship?" Dr. McBain continued. "Does it derive them from the expressed will of the people? My answer is that in a very large number of instances they are not derived from that source. They are derived from the political, social and economic philosophy of the judges themselves. And, of course, the individual philosophy of a judge, like the philosophy of anyone else, is itself a composite of thought and thought processes. In applying that philosophy to a case at hand, the judges are giving expression to their own will rather than to the will of the people, though the two may or may not coincide.

"When I say that the courts give expression to their own will, I do not mean to imply that they always vote in accordance with their own views of the goodness or badness, the soundness or unsoundness, of the law's policy. Not always, but far, far too often. It is at this point that I take issue with those who loudly and unqualifiedly contend that the Supreme Court never does anything else, that it invariably voices its own views, expresses merely its own will," he said.

TVA Decision

In disproof of this extreme view, Dr. McBain cited the upholding of the TVA by a vote of eight to one.

"The decision went no further than to hold that since the Wilson Dam was constructed for war and navigation purposes (purposes admittedly within the constitutional powers of Congress) the National Government is competent to sell to distributors any surplus electric energy that may be generated as incident to an otherwise constitutional enterprise. Now everybody, including the Supreme Court, knows that the primary purpose of the Tennessee Valley project, whatever the circumstances of its war-time origin, as well as the purpose of certain similar projects that are under way, is to develop hydroelectric power for ultimate sale to private consumers. Yet the court held itself, as it could in the case at hand, to the single issue of surplus power, the sale of a by-product, so to speak.

Power to Enact

"The simple fact appears to be that not many judges, having a choice of constitutional interpretations available for use and application, are capable of rising to the height of voting to sustain a law which they regard as of highly dubious efficacy and practical wisdom. Under any rational theory of the function of the courts in the exercise of judicial review of legislation, the judges have no business to concern themselves with the goodness or badness of the law's policy. Their concern should be solely with the question of the power to enact the law. But it is equally certain that under the guise of determining questions of power they do often concern themselves with policy, and that their economic and social views of the goodness and badness, the wisdom and unwisdom of laws, do play an enormous part in many of their opinions and judgments.

"We have been taught and we like to believe, that ours is a government of laws and not of men. True, all laws must be interpreted and applied by men; but, by and large, the laws are much more important than the men. Yet, strange to relate, and contrary to the whole theory of its elevation and operation, nowhere in our entire system is the shift of emphasis from laws to men more pronounced in practice than in the topmost pinnacle of that system, the Supreme Court of the United States.

"The action of the Court upon a statute falls after the policy of the law has been fixed by the Legislature and usually after the law itself has been put into operation. We have the law and we act upon it, until suddenly the Court tells us to stop. The law that we thought was a law, they say, is not a law at all. The rule that brings about this result is often not known in advance.

"It is not as though we could read t. Constitution and see for ourselves that the law that Congress has given is constitutionally void or even suspicious. We simply do not know what the Constitution says on the subject until the Court tells us what it says."

Maine Town Keeps Good Men in Office

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPSHAM, Maine, March 26 — Year after year the citizens of Topsham re-elect the same board of selectmen. While other towns get steamed up over political campaigns and party lines, Topsham goes to the polls on the first Monday of March to cast its vote for the same board. It is simply a vote of confidence and the town reports show it is deserved.

The records show that Edward W. Mallett, first selectman, is now serving his thirty-first year in office and most of that time as first selectman. Walter "Pop" Williams, who in his earlier days was a big league pitcher, is now serving his twenty-sixth consecutive year, while George Sprague, the infant of the board, has been elected to his fourth term and indications are that he, like his colleagues, is in for many years of continuous service.

What's Going On in the Arts

"Tristan and Isolde"

FOR once, the opera might have adopted the starring custom of the theater and announced last night's performance at the Boston Opera House as "Kirsten Flagstad in 'Tristan und Isolde.'" For although the whole performance was exceptionally fine, the singing and acting of Mme. Flagstad drove all else into the background. Her voice is magnificent, and it is employed with a rare musical intelligence. Moreover, in the last year she has increased in stature as an actress. Last season we found her Brünnhilde (in "Walküre") and her Elsa rather static. Earlier this year, at the Metropolitan, we noted an improvement in her acting as Brünnhilde in "Götterdämmerung."

Last night as Isolde she surpassed that performance appreciably. The Narrative of the first act was made really interesting, not only musically but dramatically. This was a regal figure, but also a woman. Every turn of the character's thought was clearly reflected in vocal color and in facial expression and bodily line. Her singing in the duet of the second act was superb beyond cavil, with every technical demand met and every emotional inflection sure.

At the beginning of the Liebestod the voice showed signs of strain, but control was restored and the scene was brought to a moving conclusion. With reason, at every opportunity, the audience recalled Mme. Flagstad and her associates again and again, and cheers and "Bravas" resounded through the auditorium.

Of course, this was not a one-woman performance. Mr. Melchior, although not in his best voice, lent his excellent musicianship and experience to a fine impersonation of Tristan. He is said to have sung the part 105 times. Certainly his season at the Metropolitan is a test of endurance. It is not surprising that there is evidence of all this in his tones, but his interpretation of the role retains its authority.

Mme. Branzell deserves praise too for her Brangäne. She sang throughout with power and expressiveness, while subordinating herself gracefully (in costume, in voice and in action) to Isolde. Mr. List's Marke had dignity and his lament in the second act was eloquent of emotion and of sorrow. Mr. Schorr's Kurvenal was devoted and sympathetic.

There has been a tempest in the New York teapot over the introduction of Melot (Mr. Gabor) on the deck of the ship at the end of the first act. The purists have complained that Wagner made no provision in his stage directions for such an appearance. But there is something to be said for the innovation, dramatically. Undoubtedly, Melot would have been a member of the reception committee; and his glimpse of Tristan and Isolde at the moment of arrival would certainly help to explain his later behavior.

The orchestral commentary was probably the best Wagnerian playing we have had from the Metropolitan orchestra since the company resumed its visits to Boston. Mr. Bodanzky was in the illuminating mood and he secured a vivifying instrumental utterance. Even the brass behaved. The audience showed its appreciation by prolonged applause when the conductor appeared for the last act.

L. A. S.

"Madam Butterfly"

THE opera yesterday afternoon was "Madam Butterfly" and the occasion marked the appearance of several young American singers as principals. Susanne Fisher assumed the role of Cio-Cio-San, Irra Petina sang the part of Suzuki, Joseph Bentonelli (better known to his friends as Joe Benton) was B. F. Pinkerton, Julius Huehn Sharpless, and Goro was sung by Angelo Bada. Others in the cast were Thelma Votipka, George Cehanovsky and Mario Gili. The conductor was Ettore Panizza.

With the Metropolitan Opera forces, under a new régime of artistic direction, we anticipated a performance which artistically should surpass those which had gone before. In some respects our expectations were fulfilled. The stage settings were refreshing in their simplicity in Act I, and the interior of Cio-Cio-San's house in Acts II and III was commendably free from the clutter which often marks an attempt at imitating the Oriental set. A greater pity, then, that the seemingly careful study of setting was not carried over into the costuming and action, when it would be such a simple matter to arrange these details with far greater accuracy. However, the panorama of successive scenes made a pretty picture.

Miss Fisher scored a decided success. Her voice is pleasant in quality throughout its range, and it is used intelligently, except when the singer feels she must force her tones. Miss Fisher has a distinct flair for the dramatic and her acting was entirely convincing. If this young woman will carefully build up her voice, which at present is not too robust in tone, and take time to develop an organ which shall serve her well through the years, it would seem safe to predict a real future for her. There were numerous curtain calls for her.

Interest centered also in the first appearance of Mr. Bentonelli. This young American also has possibilities, but at present his voice is too consistently light in texture to cope with an orchestral score such as that of "Butterfly." His acting, however, was excellent and he very obviously felt completely at home on the stage and in the role he assumed.

Mr. Huehn, another American, also made a favorable impression. While he displays a tendency toward producing a throaty tone, his voice is pleasing and his stage presence good. He, too, seemed perfectly at home in his role and deserved the recognition accorded him. Miss Petina was an acceptable Suzuki, and Mr. Bada made an engaging old villain of Goro. The remaining parts were competently played and Mr. Panizza kept the opera moving at a brisk pace.

G. M. S.

Windows in Color

THROUGH Friday there are to be shown some stained glass windows recently made at the studio of Charles Connick, 9 Harcourt Street. They are small windows comparatively, and are soon to be sent to various parts of the country where they are to be installed in churches and chapels. The student of stained glass may learn a great deal by comparing the windows one with another, for they represent different moods and are made to conform to varying directions of light. One may learn about large scale and small, about the use of white, blue, warm and cold colors and their respective influence.

It is well to sit in the large studio for some time, for the colors come through the darkness with greater clarity as the eyes grow accustomed to the light. Even in the smallest window, highest up, there is an extraordinary clarity. The small pieces of stained glass are selected and united with lead strips so that the colors enhance one another, so that the carefully traced design stands out with utmost definiteness. The glass itself tells the story; it enlivens the depiction, and bursts into a radiance of tones like a brilliant musical chord. Mr. Connick likes to compare glass with music, and he maintains that the emotion felt is a result of an abstract response, and not merely a reaction to the symbols and stories related.

Junior League

Nineteenth-century American engravings by John Cheney are on view at the Junior League, Zero Marlborough Street. The diminutive pictures are drawn in the meticulous manner that was current in the graver's art. The portraits are delicately wrought, the characterizations gentle and amiable. This exhibition will interest people who are devoted to items of Americana.

D. A.

Motion Pictures

AT THE Fine Arts Theater "Escape Me Never" is being revived. This is the filming of the stage play, with Elisabeth Bergner starred. Her singular art makes it an outstanding picture.

Before the first showing of the picture daily, Shostakovich's Symphony No. 1 is to be heard in a recorded performance by the Philadelphia Orchestra, under Leopold Stokowski. This is an early work of the young composer, written before he was elevated to the post of Composer Laureate to the Soviets (from which he was lately deposed). It reflects strong influence of Wagner and Tchaikovsky. Also on the bill are a "Mexican Idyl"; "The Seeing Eye," showing how dogs are trained to guide the blind, and a Fox newsreel.

Maine Area Seeks Electric Railway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOULTON, Maine, March 26—Like turning back the pages of history is the proposed building of a street railway in northern Maine. The promoters of the Mattawamkeag & Northern Railway Company recently asked the Public Utilities Commission to extend the charter another year. They say that they still hope to build the electric road, but that construction had been prevented by the depressed financial condition and other circumstances.

While the road will serve as a local transportation line for Millinocket, East Millinocket and Mattawamkeag it also will open up a lumbering area in Molunkus, Medway and Township A, Range 7. The nature of the territory through which the road would pass makes it desirable to have an electric railway instead of one operated by steam in order to reduce the danger of forest fires.

Aroostook County Plans For New Scenic Highway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOULTON, Maine, March 26—A new scenic road in Aroostook County is planned between Sinclair and Guerette, in Frenchville, a distance of over three miles, which will give an unusually beautiful view of the lakes in that region.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Featured Programs in Blackface)

990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1430kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 **Radio Guild drama: "John Gabriel Bjorkman"**	Harold Nagle's Orchestra	Lewis Gannett, "Books"	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:15 "The Singing Lady": sketch	Studio speaker	Carl Moore's Orchestra	"Wilderness Road": sketch
5:30 "Little Orphan Annie": sketch	Talk, John J. Walsh	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:45	Top Hatters: orchestra	Dick Tracy: detective sketch	Hits and Encores: talks; music
6:00 News; "Supper Show": songs	News; Jack Ingersoll	Yankee News Service	Virginia Verrill, songs; orch.
6:15 Talk; Songs in the Night	"Terry and Ted": sketch	"News of Youth"	Ray Jones, vocalist
6:30 News; talk; sports briefs	"Salute" program	Musical Moments: recording	Report; George Hall's Orch.
6:45 Lowell Thomas, news	Charioteers: quartet	Popular variety program	Imperial Hawaiian Band
7:00 "Easy Aces"; comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Myrt and Marge"; drama	**Talk, Rep. Brewster, Maine**
7:15 **"Talk by Norman Thomas,"**	"Popeye the Sailor"; sketch	Jerry Cooper; Sally Singer; or.	"Irish Echoes"; Terry O'Toole;
7:30 "Lum and Abner"; sketch	After Dinner Revue	Kate Smith; Miller's Orch.	instrumentalists; soloists
7:45 Miners Quartet; Mine Boss	Salute program	**Boake Carter, news comment.**	Yankee News Service
8:00 **Pittsburgh Symphony Orch.;**	Rudy Vallee's Orch.; Frank	Airshow: Alexander Gray;	**Museum of Fine Arts talk**
8:15 **Pescha Kagan, pianist**	Fay; Brian Aherne; Dorothy	Charles Hanson Towne; orch.	Jack Hylton's Orchestra
8:30 Roy Shield's Orchestra; vocal	Thompson; Eddie Green, co-	Fray and Baum, pianists	Little Symphony Orchestra;
8:45 soloists; quartet	median; soloist	Talk, Rep. Doughton	Philip James, conductor
9:00 Death Valley Days: western	Lanny Ross Presents Show	Caravan: Walter O'Keefe;	Dan Murphy's Orchestra
9:15 dramatic sketch; soloist	Boat: Frank McIntyre; Win-	Casa Loma Orch.; soloist	"Melody Treasure Hunt"
9:30 **America's Town Meeting:**	ifred Cecil; Conrad Thibault;	Ed Wynn in "Gulliver the	"Listen to This"; variety
9:45 **"How Can We Solve the**	blackface skits; orchestra	Traveler"; orchestra	Yankee News Service
10:00 **Crime Problem?" General**	Bing Crosby and Jimmy Dor-	Horace Heidt's Brigadiers:	**Dr. Charles M. Courboin,**
10:15 **O'Ryan; Sanford Bates**	sey's Orchestra; Virginia	soloists; and specialties	**organ recital**
10:30 "Music Magic": orchestra;	Bruce; Grete Stueckgold;	**Dramatizations of the news**	Report, Bruins-Toronto hockey
10:45 narrator; soloists	Bob Burns; soloist	Spotlight Revue: variety	game
11:00 Reports; news; Joe Rines and	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankeee News Service	Guy Lombardo and his Royal
11:15 his dance orchestra	Sports review; Musical Turns.	Nick Lucas's Orchestra	Canadians Orchestra
11:30 Meredith Willson and his	Joe Reichman's Orchestra	Ted Weems's Orchestra	Isham Jones's Orchestra
11:45 orchestra; soloist	Joe Reichman's Orchestra	Ted Weems's Orchestra	Isham Jones's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WBZ, "Hymns of All Churches."
11:00 WBZ, WEEI (WEAF-WJZ—National), Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor.
12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour; Conservation Day program.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
2:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), "The Magic of Speech."
2:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Ground-breaking ceremonies of San Jacinto shaft, Texas.
2:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.
3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Marine Band concert.
3:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Afternoon symphony concert.
3:45 WORL (920kc), Talk, Clarence Chamberlin, "Eyes of the Airman."
4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
4:15 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), United States Army Band.
4:15 WBZ, Norwich University Musical Clubs; orchestra and glee club concert.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
5:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Congress Speaks"; talks from Washington; band music.

Dinner and After

8:00 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), Gabriel Heatter, commentator.
8:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Beatrice Lillie; Walter Woolf King; male chorus; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), Lucille Manners, soprano; male quartet; Rosario Bourdon's Orchestra.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "College Prom"; James Melton, tenor; choir; Red Nichols's Orchestra.
8:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Broadway Varieties; Oscar Shaw; Elizabeth Lennox; Carmela Ponselle; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), "Waltz Time"; vocal soloists; popular orchestra.
9:00 WAAB, Annual Highway Safety Drive; speakers and music.
9:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Hollywood Hotel"; sketch with screen stars; Dick Powell; soloists; orch.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "The First Nighter"; dramatic sketch.
10:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Richard Himber's Orchestra; soloist.
10:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Cleveland Symphony Orchestra, Artur Rodzinski, conductor.
10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), NBC Music Guild; Pierre Luboschutz and Genia Nemenoff, pianists; Jeanne Gautier, violinist.
10:45 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), Address, Jouett Shouse, "The New Inquisition."

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
5:30	W1XAL	11.79mc

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Maine Governor Takes Steps For Flood Credit Corporation

(Continued from Page 9)

day, to rehabilitate certain public buildings. The WPA, however, has not indicated it will alter its present policy of supplying labor free while communities supply the tools and materials needed. WPA projects are limited to expenditures of $25,000. Reconstruction of bridges and highways is not contemplated by the Federal Government, the advices from Washington said.

Maine Governor Plans Flood Credit Corporation To Help Needy Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, March 26 — Gov. Louis J. Brann was in conference here today with bankers and industrialists in the matter of forming a Maine flood credit corporation.

A growing sentiment for such an agency is foreseen from the fact that Government aid, probably through the RFC, would be extended to larger units which have suffered loss, and from the fact that the WPA will be set at work on public properties.

This would leave no instrumentality to aid farmers, small industrialists and merchants who have been wiped out by the flood and who would normally have no bank credit standing permitting rehabilitation through ordinary channels.

Vermont System

A flood credit corporation such as that set up in Vermont in 1927 would guarantee bank loans to these individuals on a long term basis. It is already being pointed out that the fault in the Vermont plan was that interest rates were too high and qualification for loans too rigorous. Sentiment is that Maine can meet a large part of its problem itself if a credit corporation to which subscriptions would be accepted from individual as well as banks were to commit itself to a policy of assistance on the most liberal terms that are feasible.

Governor Brann said Wesnesday that he would call an organization meeting within a few days if there seemed to be sufficient interest. Some bankers in the Portland area declared themselves Wednesday as in favor of the plan, as an opportunity to be of real service, and, perhaps, because it would enable their banks to lend with increased safety such sums as will certainly be called for by distressed individuals and corporations.

Work to Proceed

Governor Brann, arriving in Portland from Washington, Wednesday, announced that immediate reconstruction of damaged or destroyed highways and bridges would proceed with federal grants through WPA, the State contributing its engineering personnel. He said, "The WPA funds presumably will be confined to roads and bridges other than those on the so-called Federal Aid System. The latter will be reconstructed by federal aid matched by State funds, as is the customary procedure."

The Governor denied that an emergency session of the Legislature, scheduled to meet in regular session in January, 1937, would be called, inasmuch as remaining bond money, general highway funds and other State income appear to be sufficient for immediate needs in matching Federal aid.

Leaving Portland at noon, Governor Brann and an official party proceeded to West Buxton to inspect the site of Tuesday's disaster when the Saco River cut through a wing of the dam, washing 11 structures to the sea. He meets with the executive council at the State House tomorrow to take such steps as may be necessary for emergency work.

Clean-Up Army Begins Work in Hartford Area; Gov. Cross Makes Survey

HARTFORD, Conn., March 26 (AP) —A clean-up army of 1100 CCC and WPA workers speeded their efforts today to repair flood damage here and in surrounding communities, undismayed by the size of the task confronting them.

As the receding Connecticut River laid bare more and more water front homes and buildings, it appeared that early estimates, which set the damage in this city at $25,000,000 were not at all excessive.

The group that probably felt the disaster most keenly included small shop-keepers whose establishments were situated on Hartford's east side. Their individual losses were small compared to the damage wrought large concerns but in many cases the flood wiped out the results of a lifetime of effort.

Governor Cross, after a three-hour tour of the flood region yesterday, declared the worst conditions in the entire northern Connecticut Valley could be seen in the vicinity of Colt's dike in the southeastern section of Hartford.

Here huge oil tanks were tilted from their bases or carried away completely, railroad tracks were reduced to a twisted mass of steel, overturned freight cars were lying about in confusion, undermined streets were impassable, sidewalks literally were washed away, a colony of small cottages still was under water and everywhere there was mud and the stench of leaking gas and fuel oil.

As evidence that the Federal Government intends to make rehabilitation funds available as quickly as possible, State WPA Administrator Matthew A. Daly speeded to Washington yesterday a signed blanket project calling for $3,000,000 to be spent in repair of flood damage to publicly owned structures and utilities.

It will take only the approval of the project by national officials to send money flowing back to the State.

Railroad Service Gets Back to Normalcy As New York Train Leaves

Railroad service today returned to about normal in the Connecticut Valley. At 10:15 this morning the first through train from Boston to New York City by way of Springfield and Hartford since the flood, left the South Station over the Boston & Albany Railroad. Repaired washouts along the New Haven line between Springfield and Hartford made resumption possible.

Northward up the Connecticut the Boston & Maine Railroad restored service from Springfield, Mass., to White River Junction, Vt. A limited schedule of one through train in each direction and two local trains in both directions is established for the present. Buses will cover other train schedules between Springfield and Northampton until more trains are restored.

Buses are also being substituted for trains on the Boston & Maine's Ashuelot branch between Greenfield, Mass., and Keene, N. H. Freight service is also automatically restored to Chicopee and Holyoke with the opening of the Connecticut River line.

While the Connecticut River bridge of the Central Vermont Railroad at East Northfield, Mass., is being rebuilt, an eight-month job, freight and passenger service on this road between New London, Conn., and Brattleboro, Vt., will be operated as far as Millers Falls, Mass., thence over the Boston & Maine tracks to Greenfield, Mass., and on to Brattleboro.

N. H. Flood Emergency Committee Is Divided Into 13 Subcommittees

CONCORD, N. H., March 26 (AP)— Thirteen subcommittees to deal constructively with New Hampshire's flood emergency were created yesterday by Governor Bridges's committee.

The main emergency flood committee of 120 members met to hear summaries of damage caused by high waters and to hear the Governor plead for prompt action to relieve suffering and enable crippled industries to get on their feet to give employment to men and women.

"Thousands are homeless, industries are paralyzed, public services are faced with reconstruction tasks, and so severe has been the shock that we cannot conscientiously proceed without considering ways and means to prevent a recurrence of this disaster," the Governor told the main committee.

"In the short space of a few days this committee must assemble the information as to exactly how serious is the damage done to persons, highways, bridges, industry, private business, utilities, transportation, agricultural homes and lands."

The Governor asserted that none of the dozen other states afflicted by floods has been affected proportionately as New Hampshire.

Reports of these committees will be required by April 8.

First official estimates of damage to private industry and to state highways and bridges were submitted to Governor Bridges and council by Capt. James M. Langley, chairman of the state planning and development commission, and Highway Commissioner Frederic E. Everett.

The planning board chairman set the loss to private industry at $4,494,560 and he said 37,138 employees had been affected.

Commissioner Everett, emphasizing that the estimate was tentative and included only state-controlled roads and bridges, set the loss from this source at $1,500,000.

No offical estimates of the losses to railroads and utilities and to individual home owners are yet available.

Flood Damage to Farms In New Hampshire Area Is Estimated at $200,600

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., March 26 — A preliminary estimate of flood damage to New Hampshire agriculture amounts to $200,600, according to detailed figures received from county agricultural agents and announced today by the University of New Hampshire extension service.

Heaviest losses were buildings and property, $86,550; land, $58,000; stock, including poultry and hatching eggs, $39,550; and feed, $16,500. Damage by counties was listed at $6050 in Belknap, $5000 in Carroll, $28,500 in Cheshire, $6250 in Coos, $50,300 in Grafton, $57,000 in Hillsborough, $30,000 in Merrimack, $5000 in Rockingham, $2000 in Strafford, and $10,500 in Sullivan.

Most serious damage to land occurred in the Connecticut, Merrimack, Pemigewasset, and Saco River valleys where it is estimated that 29,440 acres or 46 square miles were under water. The damaged acreage in each valley was respectively as follows: 12,800 acres, 7680, 3840 and 5120. Losses were not so heavy in the Contoocook, Baker, Ashuelot, Ammanoosuc and Androscoggin River valleys where flood areas totaled 21,760 acres.

Much of the land covered with silt will have to be reseeded to hay at an average cost of $11 per acre for fertilizer, seed and labor, according to Ford S. Prince, agronomist with the extension service. Clearing flooded land from debris, he adds, will involve probably an additional $1 per acre on areas most seriously damaged.

Typical farm losses cited by the extension service included a total of $3500 estimated for one place in Merrimack County and $4500 on another in Hillsborough. Loss to the poultry industry from interruption of electrical power for brooders and incubators alone, is figured at $15,000.

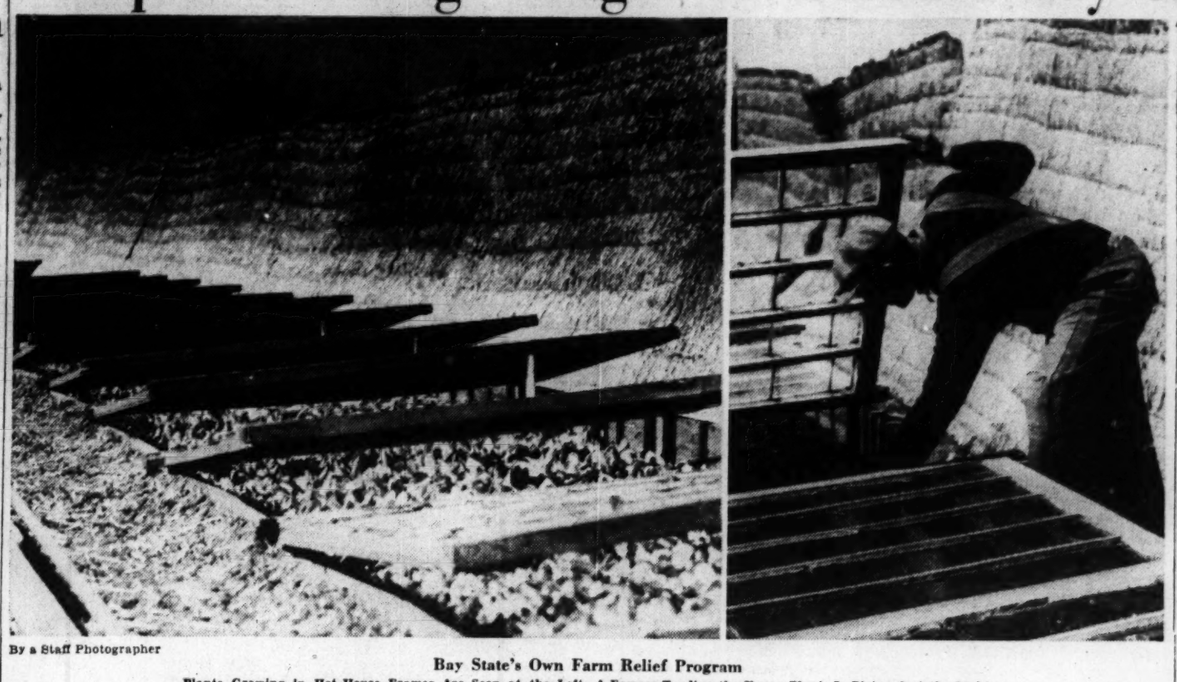
$162,000 Fund Allotted To Study Flooded Soils

Elizabeth M. Hurlehy, chairman of the State Planning Board, back from the Washington conference with WPA officials, said today that $162,000 has been allotted for a detailed study of the use to which lands in the washed-out areas of the Connecticut and Merrimack and other valleys can be put. Preliminary reports indicate that many sections of farmland have been seriously altered by the flood and may involve change of crops, if not a different use of the land.

This investigation is closely related to work of the planning board on flood control which was started six months before the flood and had 100 men strategically posted and equipped to gather valuable engineering data on rate of flow for rivers. The new study will be carried on under the direction of Arthur W. Dean, chief engineer of the Planning Board, for many years chief engineer of the State Department of Public Works.

Surplus Seedlings Sought for Flooded Bay State Farms

Agriculturists in Boston area urged to help truck growers who lost plantings in high waters—No competition seen in relief proposal



By a Staff Photographer

Bay State's Own Farm Relief Program

Plants Growing in Hot-House Frames Are Seen at the Left. A Farmer Tending the Young Plants Is Pictured at the Right.

Farmers of the Boston area were asked today to aid farm victims of the flooded Connecticut Valley by contributing plant seedlings they would normally throw away after planting their own fields.

Thousands of young cabbage, tomato, broccoli, cauliflower, and pepper plants are discarded each year by the farmers of Massachusetts after they have satisfied their own needs, says Prof. Paul W. Dempsey of the State Agricultural Experiment Station at Waltham. Today he appealed to eastern Massachusetts growers of truck garden produce to save such young plants and donate them to farmers in the western part of the State.

No Competition Seen

"There need be no fear of competition from those farmers helped," says Professor Dempsey, "for most of the gardeners whose cold frame seedlings were destroyed, sell to the Springfield market, or to Northampton, Chicopee and Holyoke. A few come East as far as Worcester, but their produce for the most part will not influence the Boston or Worcester markets."

Volunteer trucks and drivers are available to collect seedlings offered. These will be sent to Amherst for distribution.

Serious Problem

Unless such seedlings are made available, he said, it will go hard with truck farmers of the Connecticut Valley. Many will, no doubt, replant their seedling beds, but their produce will not mature in time to take advantage of the better prices gained in an early market.

Others will buy seedlings from the South, but such plants purchased in the open market are seldom as hardy as locally grown ones. Professor Dempsey has long been an exponent of the farmers growing their own young plants locally for experience has shown that these do much better than imported specimens.

In making the appeal for surplus seedlings, prompt response is urged. Usually the farmer transplants from the cold frame until his fields are full, then waits to see how the crops grow before discarding the surplus. Nearly always, says Professor Dempsey, the original planting is sufficient, and the left-over plants are thrown away. "Dont wait until too late to help," he urges, "estimate your needs now and let us give your surplus seedlings to the needy."

Propeller Club Extends Limit

School children in flooded areas who were counting upon winning a sea trip by their essay on "The Relation of the American Merchant Marine to Manufacturing, Agriculture and Labor" are advised today by the Propeller Club of the U. S. that the time limit has been extended from April 20 to April 30. This extension was granted because so many schools have been closed by the floods. Nineteen ocean trips were offered as prizes in the contest.

Springfield Officials Seek $200,000 From State

Springfield officials, calling upon Governor Curley today, asked that $200,000 of the $750,000 emergency relief fund be allocated to their city on grounds that the health of the inhabitants had been jeopardized by conditions resulting from retreating waters. They submitted that the city was not in a position to borrow.

In reply, the delegation was informed that no action will be taken until sufficient details on flood loss are in the possession of the special legislative committee now making a survey in the field. The flood relief committee will meet Tuesday.

Destroying Canned Goods In Flood Called Waste

Wholesale destruction of canned goods submerged in the flood was condemned as waste today by Ralph W. Robart, director of the state division of the necessaries of life and emergency food and fuel administrator. This statement followed reports to his office that local authorities in Lowell, Lawrence, Haverhill and Springfield had confiscated quantities of canned goods. Mr. Robart said there is comparatively little danger of contamination and that damaged goods will be apparent in the swelling of the containers.

Lowell Families Begin Returning to Homes

LOWELL, Mass., March 26 (AP)— Approximately 422 flood-damaged Lowell homes were approved for reoccupancy today as army officials praised rehabilitation agencies for work in sanitation. Already this week 1500 persons have been allowed back to their residences after the buildings had been examined by the city sanitary department.

The estimated loss was placed at $2,500,000 today as city departments turned in itemized lists.

The eight companies of national guards will be withdrawn Sunday.

$1,000,000 Hung On Line to Dry

By the Associated Press

Chicopee, Mass., March 26

ONE million dollars worth of negotiable securities, hung on a line to dry in the bankrooms of the Chicopee Falls Savings Bank, presented an unusual sight today.

The securities were removed from the flooded vaults of the Third National Bank and Trust Company in Springfield, where the Chicopee Falls Bank has kept a third of its securities.

Forced Out by Flood, 5000 Workers Return

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 26— More than 5000 employees of industry here, forced from their jobs by the flood, have returned to work, and an additional 5000 will be back at their machines before the end of the week.

Plants that have opened include Fisk Rubber Company, the Chicopee Falls plant of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, Stevens Arms, Chicopee Manufacturing Company, Church Manufacturing Company, B. F. Perkins Company, Bay State Thread Works, Carter Company, and Milton Bradley Company.

Red Cross Funds To Be Collected At WPA Concerts

Red Cross relief funds may be solicited at WPA concerts, Paul Edwards, state WPA administrator, announced today. Arrangements are now being made where state music directors will be advised of this move to facilitate the collection of relief monies.

Plans are going forward for fullest territorial coverage in the Governor's tag day Saturday. Numerous patriotic organizations will assist and, in Boston, Girl Scouts over 17 years old, according to Mrs. Sargent Wellman, state commissioner, have been authorized to take part in collecting.

Lieutenant Governor Hurley was advised today that Northampton would be unable to participate in the collection "because its resources already were strained." A telegram of regret came from Mayor Charles L. Dunn, who added the hope that the statewide project would be a tremendous success.

At a special meeting of the executive committee of the Savings Banks Association of Massachusetts a resolution was passed requesting all savings banks in the association, except those situated in the flooded areas, to contribute to a fund for relief purposes. It is hoped that approximately $30,000 will be raised in this manner. The committee voted to give $10,000 of this amount to the Red Cross.

Springfield Trade Marked by Zeal For Repair After Flood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 26 Furniture, wallpaper and building supply houses are already beginning to feel the stimulus of post-flood buying. Credit facilities have been made available to the great majority of people whose houses and furnishings were damaged by the high water, and stores are preparing for a revival of buying on perhaps the largest scale experienced in recent years.

Next Wednesday, April 1, has been set aside as a Springfield Day when retail merchants will join in a sale which it is hoped will renew the optimism of customers. During the days when the downtown business section was without lights and power, the large department stores maintained service through their "personal shoppers," receiving telephone orders and delivering the goods called for with their regular service cars.

Income Tax Increase In Mid-State Shown

WORCESTER, Mass., March 26 (AP) —Collector George B. Curry today announced an 80 per cent increase in federal income taxes for this district this year over last year.

His office, covering Central Massachusetts, collected $838,339, against $463,790 last year, he said. He attributed it to "good business." The number paying is also increased.

'Bawling Party' at Hymn Sings Recalled by Old Psalm Book

A 1726 edition of the Bay Psalm Book, relic of a mighty controversy in New England parishes back in the early eighteenth century, has been discovered in the possession of Mrs. Harriet B. Francis of Lunenburg, Mass., by an investigator for the American Guide, now being compiled under the Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration.

The curious controversy arose because of the scarcity of hymn books when New England was first settled. To solve the situation, a precentor (singing leader) was chosen to read the psalm, one line at a time, with the congregation singing the line after him.

A Shift in Tunes

At first the congregations knew about 20 psalm tunes, but as they were not written down, they became very hazy in the minds of the singers. Consequently, in spite of all that the precentor could do, the congregation had a disconcerting way of shifting from one tune to another in the middle of a psalm.

Like many another controversy, the question of psalm singing arrived at the courts. Typical is the following petition;

"Deacon Hart, the Chorester one Sabbath day In setting the psalm attempted to sing Bella tune—and your memorialist being used to the ol way . . . did not know bellum tune from pax tune, and supposed the deacon had aimed at Cambridge short tune, and set it wrong, whereupon your petitioner Raised his Voice in the said short tune, and the people followed him, except . . . the few who sang allowed In bella tune; & so there was an unhappy Discord in the Singing, as there has often bin since the new singers set up, and the Blame was all Imputed to your poor petition [er], and John Hooke, Esqr, assistant, sent for him, and fined him . . ."

Each Had Their Own Tune

From year to year, the singing grew worse. Whereas, divisions at first had been notable chiefly between the percentor and those who were "following" him, the dissension grew until the practiced ear might have detected fragments of many tunes from various parts of the congregation.

This was the state of affairs when John Tufts, a young Harvard graduate, produced the first book containing musical notations to be printed in the British Colonies. He used the modern scale but indicated the noted by letters of the alphabet and showed their length by means of punctuation marks.

The innovation of singing "by rule," as Tufts system was called, was greeted joyfully by most of the clergy, although politicians and the mass of the common people opposed it as a corruptive influence. The Rev. Samuel Niles of Braintree tried to prevent his congregation from using it and thereby got himself into the difficulties quaintly described by the New England Courant of Aug. 19, 1723:

" . . . No sooner were the Psalm set than the bawling Party made such a hideous noise, that the minister forbid the Deacon reading any farther, upon which they carried on their noise without reading, whereupon the minister solemnly charged them to forbear; but notwithstanding they persisted in their Disturbance (with unaccountable yells) to the End of the Psalm."

In the end, "the bawling party" won out, singing "by rule," and such was the popularity of Mr. Tufts' singing "by rule" that the little hymnbooks were worn to fragments and disappeared. No copies of the first four editions are known to exist. The Boston Public Library owned the sole copy of the fifth edition, which was issued bound up with the edition of the Bay Psalm Book to which Mrs. Francis' copy belongs.

Train Crew Bill May End R. I. Run Of Diesel Engine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 25— Rhode Island may lose the 80-mile-an-hour Diesel engine "Comet" which has been making six regular trips daily to and from Boston, if the General Assembly passes a law to compel the New Haven railroad to place two men in the cab of the locomotive.

Pointing out that the Boston-Providence flyer was "losing money" and that it carried on the average of 31 passengers on each trip, Eugene L. McElroy, representing the railroad at a Senate hearing recently here said, "We don't have to keep the "Comet." Neither do we have to bring in the Diesel switchers."

The intimation that the road's only diesel-type train might be discontinued was made after James E. Toher, chairman of the seven railroad brotherhoods, had advocated the passage of a measure which would place "an engineer and fireman" on all locomotives. He said that "it was dangerous to the traveling public and to shipments to have one man in the cab of an engine which is capable of traveling at 115 miles an hour and which hits 80 miles an hour on its regular runs to Boston."

Daniel H. Morrissey, special counsel for the railroad, told the senators that the Federal Government was interested in the safety of the Diesel-engine train. He said that negotiations wre under way between officials of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, the Boston & Maine Railroad and international representatives of the Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen on the placing of two men in the cabs.

"I believe that the matter would have been settled had not the negotiations been halted by the flood which has greatly affected the Bos-

remainder of this week:

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Aquitania	March 27	Cherbourg, April 3	Mar. 27, 1:00 pm	Mar. 27, 5:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa	San Pedro,	April 1	Mar. 28, 4:00 pm	Mar. 28, 7:30 pm
Makura	San Francisco,	April 8	April 3, 4:00 pm	April 3, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Malolo	San Francisco,	April 4	Mar. 31, 4:00 pm	Mar. 31, 7:30 pm

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Listed Stock Quotations

Profit Taking in Last Hour Reduces or Cancels Early Gains

Commodity and Money Markets

Market Develops Irregularity Due To Late Realizing

NEW YORK, March 26 (AP)—Late realizing in today's stock market took the starch out of many industrial specialties that had given a display of strength during the greater part of the session.

Early general gains of fractions to a point or so, and even as much as 4 in scattered issues, were shaded or cancelled in the final hour. The late tone was irregular. Transfers approximated 1,950,000 shares.

The ultimate effect of the new federal reserve ruling, fixing a flat 55 per cent margin requirement for both bankers and brokers, was expected by financial quarters to be "healthy."

Motors Outlook Brighter

Followers of the motors read with interest latest unofficial estimate placing production during the next month at around 460,000 units. This would compare with about 400,000 in March and 501,000 delivered to dealers last April.

That the April total will be under the figure for 1935 is explained by the fact that in the previous year manufacturers were adding to dealers' stocks of new cars. The retail rooms are now well stocked with 1936 models.

Despite the absence of forward buying by distributors, food sales were said to be running substantially higher than last year, both in volume and value. The pickup was attributed partly to increased consumer purchasing power.

At the start of foreign exchange transactions the French franc was .00¼ of a cent lower at 6.61⅛ cents and sterling was ⅛ of a cent firmer at $4.96¼.

Federal Bonds Active

Wide gains in U. S. Government-guaranteed issues today carried ans in this section of the bond market to record peaks.

Investment experts said the brisk bidding in the guaranteed group was stimulated by the report of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation which disclosed that repayment on loans made totaled about 73 per cent.

This was bullishly interpreted in the investment community and the buying of the guaranteed issues soon carried over to the direct federal obligations.

The fact that local banks were said to be holding on to their positions instead of selling on the advance was counted an important factor in the run-up.

Shortly before noon general gains in the Governments ranged from around 2-32s to 10-32s. New highs were recorded by the Home Owners' Loan 2¾s, the Federal Farm Mortgage 3s, and the U. S. Treasury 3¼s of 1946 and the 3s of 1946.

The corporate section was quiet and steady with bidding confined principally to the medium and low priced rails. Gainers of fractions included Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Erie 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s and Southern Railway 4s.

The foreign division was quiet and steady.

Wheat Rallies After New Lows for Season Are Made

CHICAGO, March 26 (AP)—Although establishing a new bottom price record for the season today, 83⅜ September delivery, wheat rallied at the last, and in some cases scored slight net gains.

Part of the late buying was ascribed to professional speculators. A bullish circumstance was that no important liquidation or stop loss selling developed on declines.

Wheat closed uneven, ⅛ off to ¼ up compared with yesterday's finish, May 96⅛-⅞, July 87¼, corn ¼ to ⅜ advanced, May 58⅞-59, oats unchanged to ¼ higher, and provisions unchanged to a rise of 12 cents.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Business in the stock market slackened due to the nearness of the settlement of week-end accounts. The improvement in Wall Street encouraged investment buying of transatlantic shares and also helped giltedged securities. Gold mining issues benefited on the taxation proposals, while other sections were easy and the closing tone was irregular.

Paris: Activity prevailed at the opening of the bourse today but trading became dull later. International shares, chemicals and industrials moved higher, while rentes declined fractionally. The market closed steady.

Liverpool: Wheat fluctuations were narrow. Exporters' offerings continued steady. No Russian or Balkan weekly exports reported. Cotton futures remained steady. Trade calling and local buying in near months was influenced by a tight spot situation. Offerings were light.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	97	97	96⅛	96⅜	
July	87	87⅜	86⅛	87¼	+ ⅛
September	85¾	86	85⅝	86	+ ⅛
	Corn				
May	58⅞	59	58¼	58⅞	+ ⅛
July	58⅞	59⅛	58⅜	59⅛	+ ⅛
September	58⅞	59⅛	58⅛	59⅛	+ ⅜
	Oats				
May	25⅛	25⅛	25⅜	25⅛	+ ⅛
July	26	26¼	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
September	26⅛	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	
	Rye				
May	52⅜	52⅝	51¾	52	— ⅝
July	51⅞	51⅞	50⅞	51¼	— ⅛
September	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	51½	— ⅜

	Winnipeg Wheat High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	82¼	81⅞	82¼	—¼
July	83¼	82⅞	83¼	
October	83¾	83⅜	83⅝	

Boeing Airplane Company

Boeing Airplane Company and subsidiaries report for 1935 sales and other income of $1,257,166, compared with cost of sales, operating expenses and deductions of $1,499,946, showing a net loss of $242,799. Unfilled orders at year-end, $6,141,263, compared with $774,243 a year earlier. No direct comparison is available, but for four months ended on Dec. 31, 1934, net loss was $235,977.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

11936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Mar. 26	Last Mar. 25
118	112¼	Abraham & S pf (7)	113	113	113	..
74⅝	68	Acme Steel (2½g)	69	69	69	..
13⅞	10⅞	Adams Express (.10b)	12⅛	12⅛	12⅜	12¼
35⅝	27	Adams Millis (1)	27⅜	26	26	27½
28	22½	Addressograph (.60)	26	26	26	..
2 1/16	1⅛	Advance Rumely	2⅛	3⅜	3½	3⅜
9	7⅞	Affiliated Prod (.60)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
194	168½	Air Reduction (3*)	191	191	191	189¾
5⅜	2	Airway Elec App	5⅛	5	5	5
17⅜	14⅝	Alaska Juneau (.60*)	15	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝
4⅝	2⅜	Alleghany Corp (h)	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	3½
36⅝	12⅝	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	25⅞	25	25⅝	24⅜
39¼	30½	Allegheny Steel (1)	34⅛	33½	33½	33⅜
203	157	Allied Chem (6)	205	203½	204⅝	205
27⅜	23½	Allied Mills (1)	28⅜	27⅜	27⅝	27½
9¼	6¾	Allied Stores	8½	8¼	8¼	8⅝
74¼	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	71½	71	71	..
48	38⅝	Allis Chalmers	47¼	47	47	47½
26½	20½	Alpha Port Cem (1)	26½	25½	25½	26½
5⅝	3⅝	Amal Leather	4⅝	4½	4¼	4⅝
47½	37⅞	Amal Lthr pf (2g)	38½	38¼	38¼	38
125½	75	Amerada (2)	113⅝	111½	111½	109½
63¼	52	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	55¼	54½	54½	55⅝
51	42⅛	Am Bank Note (1½b)	51½	50	50	51¾
50⅞	42⅛	*Am Brake S&F (1.20)	49¾	48½	48½	49⅜
132½	125¾	*Am Brake S&F pf (7)	130	129¼	130	130⅜
134½	115⅜	Am Can (4*)	121	119¾	119⅜	121¼
166½	163	Am Can pf (7)	165	165	165	..
41	32⅜	Am Car & Fdry	36	34½	35⅜	34½
73¼	62	Am Car & F pf	66½	65	65	67
47½	31	Am Chain	45½	45½	45½	45½
96½	88	Am Chicle (3*)	92	92	92	92
13¾	8½	Am Colortype	10⅞	10 ⅞	10⅞	10½
32⅝	27	Am Com Alcohol	28⅞	28⅛	28⅛	28¾
24⅞	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar	2⅛	2	2¼	22
3⅝	1½	Am Encaustic T (h)	3¼	2⅝	2⅝	3¼
14⅝	9¾	Am European	14	14	14	..
9⅝	7	Am & For Pow	9¾	9¼	9⅜	9¼
43	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	40½	39⅛	39½	38¾
37¼	26	Am & For Pow 6	36	35	35½	34½
17⅝	12¼	Am & For Pw 2pf	18⅜	17½	18⅛	17
18¼	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	17	17	17	16⅞
8⅜	5¾	Am Hide & L	8⅛	7¾	7¾	8
46	38½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	42½	42¼	42¼	43¼
4⅝	3	Am Ice	4	3½	4	3½
24	17½	Am Ice pf (2)	20	20	20	19
12⅞	10⅝	Am International	11½	11¼	11¼	11½
36⅛	25½	Am Locomotive	31	30¼	30⅜	30⅝
95½	73¼	Am Loco pf	83½	83	83	84
29⅞	24¼	Am Mach & Fy (.80)	25½	25	25¼	24⅝
15	10¼	Am Mach & Met	12⅜	12⅜	12⅝	12¾
35⅞	27⅜	Am Metal	34⅜	34½	34⅜	34½
13¼	7½	Am Power & Lt	13½	12⅝	12¾	13
52½	36⅝	Am P&L 5% pf (1¼)	52¼	51	51	51¾
60	43	Am P&L 6% pf (1½)	60	59	59	58¾
27⅝	20¼	Am Radiator	24	23⅛	23⅜	23¼
34	28⅝	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	29¼	28¾	28¾	29
27	20⅜	Am Seating vtc	24	23½	23½	23¼
31	25⅜	Am Shipbuilding (2)	30⅞	29	29¼	28¼
91½	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (.80b)	87	85½	86¼	86⅞
152¾	136½	Am Smelt & Ref pf (7)	149	147	147	146
73½	57½	Am Snuff (3*)	61½	61⅛	61½	61
33⅜	23¾	Am Steel Fdries	30	29½	29¾	29⅜
36	29¾	Am Stores (2)	31½	31½	31½	31¼
61⅛	51¾	Am Sugar Ref (2)	53⅜	52⅞	52⅞	53½
30⅝	20⅝	Am Sugar Refg (2)	25½	25	25	25⅜
178	155⅜	Am Tel & Tel (9)	164¼	164	164	163¾
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	91	90¼	90¼	90⅜
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	93¼	92½	92½	93
150	136	Am Tobacco pf (6)	148¾	148¾	148¾	..
8½	5½	Am Type Fdrs (h)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6
35	24¼	Am Typ Fdr pf (h)	28¾	28½	28½	28¾
24¼	20½	Am Wat W & E	23	22⅛	22½	22⅝
11½	9⅛	Am Woolen	10⅞	10½	10½	10½
70¾	60	Am Woolen pf (1)	65	64	64	65½
2	1⅛	Am Writ Pap (h)	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1¼
10	6¾	Am Zinc Lead&S	6	5¾	5⅞	6
36⅜	28	Anaconda Cop (1¼b)	36	34⅜	35⅜	34⅞
46	35	Anaconda Wire (1¼b)	40	40	40	41½
15	11⅜	Andes Copper	13½	13	13	..
50	40⅜	Archer Dnaiels (1*)	41	41	41	..
110½	105½	Armour Del pf (7)	107¾	107¾	107¾	108
84	66¼	Armour D pf xxx (6)	80½	80½	80½	80½
62⅜	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1⅛f)	62½	61⅜	61⅝	62¼
15	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	11¾	11⅜	11¾	12
22⅛	8½	Artloom Corp	19¼	18½	18¾	19
17¾	13½	Asso Dry Goods	16	16	16	16¼
109	100	Asso Dry G 1st (12g)	109½	109½	109½	..
80½	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	75¾	74⅛	74⅝	74⅜
104	90⅜	Atchison pf (5)	102¼	102¼	102⅛	..
35¾	27	Alt Coast Line	30⅜	29	29⅞	29
34	27⅛	Atl Refining (1)	33	32⅜	32¾	32¼
77	48	Atlas Powder (2*)	65½	65	65	67
30½	18¼	Atlas Tack (.25b)	24	24	24	24½
54¼	40½	Auburn Auto	50⅜	49¼	49¼	49
10⅛	7¾	Austin Nichols	8¼	8	8	8
46½	38½	Austin Nichols A (2)	40¼	40¼	40¼	38½
7¾	4⅝	Aviation Corp Del	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜

—B—

6⅞	4¼	Baldwin Loco (h)	5½	5⅛	5⅛	5½
54½	37⅜	Baldwin L pf (h)	46¾	45⅝	45¾	46⅛
24¾	18¼	Balt & Ohio	20½	19½	19⅝	19¾
34¼	22¼	Balt & Ohio pf	29	28	28¼	27½
110⅝	109	Bamberger pf (6½)	110	109-32	110	109-32
49½	41⅞	Bangor & Aroos (2½)	45	45	45	45
20⅜	13¼	Barker Bros	19	19	19	18⅝
94¾	82¼	Barker Bros pf	93½	93	93½	93½
18⅜	14⅛	Barnsdall A (.60*)	17⅝	17¼	17¼	17⅜
69	63½	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	69	69	69	69
114¼	111	Bayuk Cigar pf (7)	112¾	112¾	112¾	..
26	18	Beatrice Cream (1¾e)	23¼	22½	22½	22¾
90½	85	Beech-Nut Pack (3*)	88½	88½	88⅛	88½
16¼	13⅛	Belding Hem (1)	15¼	15¼	15¼	15⅛
26⅜	21⅜	Bendix Aviation (1e)	27⅛	26⅜	26½	26¼
24⅜	20	Beneficial Ind n (1½f)	22½	22¼	22½	22⅜
56¾	48	Best & Co (2f)	52½	52½	52½	..
59¾	52½	Beth Steel	57⅛	56	56	57
19	16⅞	Beth Steel 5% pf	18	17⅞	17⅞	18
129	112	Beth tSeel 7% pf	120¼	119¾	119¾	119½
41	23	Bigelow Sanford 1¼)	42	42	42	41
20¼	15¼	Blaw Knox (.10b)	18½	18	18	18⅛
26½	20⅜	Boeing Airplane	23⅞	22⅝	22⅞	23⅜
63¼	52	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	59	58¼	58¼	59⅜
97⅞	93⅞	Bon Ami A (4)	97½	97½	97½	..
45	38⅜	Bon Ami B (2f)	39¾	39¾	39¾	39½
30¼	25⅜	Borden (1.60)	28⅜	28	28	28½
83½	64	Borg Warner (3)	82⅜	82¼	82¼	82¼
18¼	15⅞	Bridgeport Brass (.40)	16¼	15⅞	16	16
64⅞	51½	Briggs Mfg (2*)	62⅜	61½	61½	62
48½	41	Bristol Myers (2*)	48¼	48¼	48¼	..
50½	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (3)	50¼	49¾	49¾	49⅞
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	10
51½	33½	Brooklyn Q pf (3g)	44½	44	44½	..
58½	53	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	51½	51½	51½	..
13	8⅞	Brunswick Balke	12	11¾	11¾	12
14¼	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie	14¼	13	13	13
20¼	16	Bucyrus E cv pf	18¼	17⅜	17⅜	18¼
113½	100	Bucyrus E pf (2g)	105	103	105	103
15	9⅛	Budd Mfg	13⅜	13	13	13⅜
4⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg rts	4	4	4	4
14¼	11⅛	Budd Wheel	12¼	12	12	12
31½	22¾	Bullard	28	27	27	27¾
19½	11½	Bulova Watch	20	18	20	18
33¼	25⅝	Burroughs Add (.60*)	28¾	27¼	27½	28¾
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	7⅝
19	8¼	Bush Term deb (h)	18¼	18¼	18¼	17⅜
6¾	2⅝	Butte Cop & Zinc	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
25¼	19⅞	Byers	22¾	22¼	22½	22½
74	64	Byers pf	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	..
25¾	23½	Byron Jackson (.80*)	23½	23½	23½	24

—C—

37⅝	33	Calif Packing (1½)	34¾	34⅛	34¼	34½
1⅞	⅝	Callahan Z & L	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
9¾	7	Calumet & Hecla	9⅛	8⅞	9	8⅞
37⅛	30	Campbell Wy&C (1*)	37⅜	36	36½	36⅞
16½	13¼	Canada Dry	14⅜	14	14	14¼
16	10⅝	Canadian Pacific	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	12¾
18½	13	Capital Admin	15⅞	15¾	15¾	15¾
100⅞	91	Caro C&O st (5)	100¼	100¼	100¼	..
9¾	7¾	Carriers & Gen (.20)	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	8½
144½	92½	Case Thresh	147	140¾	146	141
137½	116	Case Thresh pf (7)	139	138	1386	..
74¼	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2)	74½	73¾	74⅛	73¾
37¼	26¼	Celanese Corp (.50b)	28¾	28¼	28¼	28¾
31½	25⅜	Celotex Co	29¼	28⅞	28⅞	29⅜
31⅝	25⅜	Central Aguirre (1½*)	34	34	34	34
57	47	Central RR of NJ	49	49	49	..
56⅜	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	54⅝	53	53¾	53¾
19¼	13⅜	Certain-Teed	19	18⅛	18¼	18⅞
92½	80½	Certain-Teed pf	93½	92½	92½	..
104¼	101	Champion P pf (6)	102¾	102½	102¾	102½
54⅜	22¼	Checker Cab Mfg	56½	54½	56½	54½
74½	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	67	67	67	66
61	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	58	57¼	57½	57½
6¼	2⅝	Chi & E Illof (h)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4 ⅜
2⅝	1½	Chi & Gt West (h)	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
8⅛	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	6⅜	6	6	6⅛
2⅞	1¾	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2⅛
5⅞	3	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	4⅜	4½	4½	4⅜
4⅞	3⅝	Chi & N'western (h)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3¾
20½	16	Chi Pneu Tool	17⅜	17	17	17⅜
3	1¾	Chi Rk I & P (h)	2½	2⅛	2½	2⅜
8	4⅛	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
27⅞	19¾	Chi Yellow Cab (1)	27	26⅝	26⅝	27
11⅜	7	Childs Company	10¼	9⅞	10	10
101½	85½	Chrysler (4)	98⅞	96⅞	97⅜	97½
19⅞	15¼	City Ice & Fuel (2)	17⅝	17⅛	17½	17¼
7¾	4⅜	City Stores	6⅝	6¼	6¼	6⅜
46⅛	23¾	Clark Equipment (.80)	44¼	42½	43	42½
46	40¾	Cleve Graph Br (1*)	44¼	44	44	44
70½	53	Cluett Peabody (1)	63¼	63¼	63¼	63½
127½	124	Cluett Pbdy pf (7)	127	127	127	..
97¼	84	Coca Cola (2)	90¼	90	90	90
20⅛	17¼	Colgate-Palm-P (½)	19	18½	18½	18½
51⅜	42	Collins & Aikman (½b)	47⅝	46¾	46¾	47
24⅜	8¼	Colonial Bea Oil	24	22	22	23¼
9⅜	3⅜	Colo F & Ir (h)	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	6¼
49	24⅛	Colo F&I pf (h)	32¾	31	31½	31¼
36¼	21½	Colo & Southern	32	32	32	33
20⅛	14	Columbia Gas (.20e)	20⅜	19⅞	19⅞	20
100	90½	Columbia G pf A (6)	100	100	100	99½
90¾	80¾	Columbia G pf B (5)	91	90¼	91	90¼
45½	35	Columbia Pic vtc (1*)	35½	35⅝	35½	35½
51⅞	45½	Columbia P pf (2½)	44⅞	44½	44⅞	..
118¼	94	Columbian C vtc (4*)	112½	112	112	113½
52⅝	44	Comm Credit (2½g)	50⅜	50	50¼	50½
64⅜	55	Comm Inv Tr (3*)	63½	63¼	63½	62¼
103¼	97	Comm I Tr pf (4¼)	103	103	103	..
24⅝	20¼	Comm Solvents (.60)	21⅜	21	21	21⅜
5½	2⅜	Comwith & So	3⅛	3	3	3
82	60	Comwith & S pf (3)	66½	65	65	66¾
12½	8¾	Conde Nast Pub	10⅝	10	10	..
44½	35½	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	42¼	40½	42	40¼
25⅜	16	Congress Cigar (2e)	24	24	24	24
20	13	Conn Ry & Lt	16	14	16	13¼
33½	23⅛	Conn Ry & Lt pf	28⅜	25	28½	25
13⅜	9¼	Consol Cigar	11	11	11	11
85	72¼	Consol Cig ppfww (6½)	84	84	84	84½
85	73½	Consol Cig ppf xw (6½)	85	85	85	85
7⅛	5½	Consol Film Ind	6⅜	6	6⅛	6¼
20½	18	Consol Film I pf (½g)	18¼	18	18	..
38½	30⅝	Consol Ed n (1)	34¾	33½	33⅝	34
108½	102	Consol Ed pf n (5)*	105	105	105	105⅞
6¼	4⅜	Consol Laundries	5½	5	5	5⅛
15¼	11⅞	Consol Oil (¼b)	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
105½	101	Consol Oil pf n (5)	105¼	105¼	105¼	..
1⅜	¾	Consol Textile (h)	1	⅞	⅞	⅞
26¼	19⅝	Container n	23⅜	22⅝	23	23¼
19½	10⅝	Cont Baking A	18½	17½	17½	18
2⅝	1⅝	Cont Baking B	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2⅜
77¾	67¼	Cont Baking pf (4)	72	70½	70½	71¾
87½	73¼	Cont Can (3)	81½	81	81	82½
24⅜	18	Cont Dia Fibre (½g)	22½	21½	21½	22½
46	40½	Cont Insurance (1.20*)	41	40⅝	40⅜	40⅝
4	2¼	Cont Motors	3⅜	3½	3½	3½
38½	33½	Cont Oil (1)	37	36¼	36½	36⅛
69	60	Cont Exchange (3)	63½	63¼	63½	..
78⅛	68½	Corn Products (3)	74¾	71¾	71⅞	73¼
7½	5⅞	Coty	6½	6⅜	6¼	6¼
37⅞	35½	Cream of Wheat (2)	35½	35½	35½	35½
19⅜	15⅝	Crosley Radio (½e)	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
54½	43⅜	Crown Cork & S (1)	51½	50½	51¼	50⅝
47¾	45¼	Crown Cork pf (2.70)	46⅝	46⅜	46⅞	..
10⅝	7⅜	Crown Zeller vtg	9⅜	9¼	9¼	9⅜
41	35	Crucible Steel	37¾	37¼	37¾	38
2⅞	1½	Cuba Co	2½	2	2½	..
14¼	6⅞	Cuban Am Sug	12	11¼	11¾	12½
102	63½	Cuban Am Sug pf	98	97	98	98
23½	18⅝	Curtis Publishing	21⅞	20½	21⅝	20¼

11936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Mar. 26	Last Mar. 25
104	99½	Curtis Pub pf (7)	101	100⅜	101	100¼
9¼	7⅝	Curtiss-Wright	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
21½	16½	Curtiss-Wright A	18⅜	17⅞	18	18¼
65	43¼	Cutler Hammer (¼b)	60	59⅜	59½	59

—D—

87	52	Deere & Co	87	83⅛	84⅜	86½
31	27	Deere & Co pf (.35g)	29	29	29	29
26	22	Deisel W G (.50†)	23¾	22⅝	22¾	23¼
52	36¾	Del & Hudson	45½	43¼	44¼	3¼
23½	15⅞	Del Lack & W	19½	18½	18⅞	18⅝
9⅜	4⅜	Denver R G pf (h)	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	7⅞
153	128¾	Detroit Edison (4)	147	145¼	146½	145
57½	42	Devoe & Raz A (2)	56¼	56	56¼	56
40½	37¼	Diamond Match (1½†)	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼
34⅝	25½	Distillers Cp Seag	27	26⅛	26⅛	26½
52⅜	41½	Dome Mines (2*)	44	43¾	43¾	44½
11⅞	8⅜	Dominion Stores	9	9	9	..
78¾	56⅜	Douglas A	71½	69½	69½	71
36½	29	Dresser A (1½e)	37	35¾	35¾	36½
18½	15½	Dresser B	18⅞	18	18	18½
1⅜	1	Duluth o Shore	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
8¼	6	Dunhill Inter	7⅛	7	7	7¼
150¼	138	du Pont de Nem (3.60)	151⅜	148½	149⅜	150

—E—

9⅞	7¼	Eastern Roll Mill	8¾	8¼	8¼	8⅜
167½	156½	Eastman Kodak (5*)	164½	163	164½	161½
36½	26½	Easton Mfg (2)	35½	34½	34⅝	35
9¼	7¼	Eitingon Schild	8¼	7⅞	8¼	7¾
44⅝	36½	Elec Auto-Lite (1.20)	41⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40⅞
17⅝	13⅜	Elec Boat	15	14⅜	14⅜	14⅞
7¾	6½	Elec & Mus Ind (.24e)	7	6⅞	6⅞	..
16⅜	6¾	Elec Pow & Lt	16⅛	15⅜	15½	15⅝
64½	29⅛	El Pw&L 6% pf	64⅜	63½	64⅝	62½
69	32¾	Elec Pow & L pf	69¼	67½	67½	67½
55½	48⅞	Elec Sto Battery (2*)	50	50	50	50
1⅝	½	Elk Horn Coal (h)	1	1	1	⅞
134	125½	Endicott John pf (7)	128½	128½	128½	125½
12½	7½	Engineers Pub S	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
7⅝	6	Equitable Off Bldg	6	6	6	6
17⅝	11⅝	Erie RR	14⅜	14	14	14½
27¾	16⅜	Erie RR 1pf	22½	21⅞	22½	21½
19	11⅜	Erie RR 2pf	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15½
15½	12	Eureka Vacuum (.80)	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	15¼
40⅞	31¼	Evans Products (1)	36⅜	35⅜	35⅞	36¼
8¼	4⅜	Exchange Buffet	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	7½

—F—

5⅜	2¾	Fairbanks Co	4½	3⅞	3⅞	4¼
18⅛	11½	Fairbanks pf	15½	13	13¼	15½
49½	34¾	Fairbanks Morse

Business and Industry

Banks Put on Same Basis as Brokers in Buying of Securities

Commerce and Finance

Census of Jobless Now Being Urged By Manufacturers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 26—Private industry is doing more than its part in nationwide efforts to take the slack out of unemployment, and in order that more appreciable progress may be made in this direction, a census should be taken of the jobless, according to an announcement by the board of directors of the National Association of Manufacturers today. Their organization stands ready to co-operate to the fullest extent in such a count, the directors add.

Recalling that President Roosevelt in a recent message to Congress proposed that private industry be asked to extend its operations with a view to absorbing an increasing number of the unemployed, the board declares that manufacturing has provided 80 per cent of the total new employment during the last two years.

"It has, and is, carrying more than its proportionate share," the statement says, "and on the whole has lifted average hourly rates to the level or beyond those of 1929. Less than 2,000,000 additional workers will bring manufacturing employment up to the 1929 maximum, and it is thus obvious that manufacturers cannot provide work for the 9,000,000 or more jobless.

"Taken as a whole, manufacturers have through the depression carried employment in continuous excess of ability to market their product and have privately incurred debts and deficits to do so. Corporate surpluses have decreased more than $7,000,000,000, much of which went into the maintenance of employment. . . .

"American industry desires re-employment and has constantly urged that recovery be placed ahead of social reforms not specifically aimed at this objective and which have thwarted the objective. . . ."

The board holds that the chief pools of unemployment lie in the durable goods and, particularly, the construction industries, upon which the service industries depend, and that "expanding Government competition with private industry is not only a deterrent to expansion of private employment, but is accompanied by methods of competition which Government itself prohibits as between private competitors."

It urges "curtailment of Government extravagance," and declares that "the importation of foreign goods and rejected ideas affect injuriously American employment and adulterate American concepts of social and political life."

Hawaii Is Likely To Show Surplus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—The government of the Territory of Hawaii will end the biennium, June 30, 1937, with a surplus of $832,184, according to authoritative but unofficial estimates.

From all available information to date it appears that the amounts to be collected from the gross income tax will exceed the estimates of the 1935 territorial legislature by about $817,000.

There has been collected to date, over and above estimates for net income tax collection, about $107,000; over estimates from the business excise tax, $165,000; from the public utilities tax, $37,000 over estimates.

Poll tax estimates, however, fell short by $10,000 and the personal property tax collection for the first six months of the biennium fell off $51,000.

Deducting these figures leaves surplus collections over estimates of $249,600 for the first six months of the biennium.

When all available estimates are lined up a total credit of $1,484,980 is offset by a June 30, 1937, estimated deficit of $652,796, leaving a surplus of $832,184.

HINCKLEY & WOODS
INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST.
BOSTON
FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

OLD STATE HOUSE BOSTON
Massachusetts Investors Trust
Established 1924
MASSACHUSETTS DISTRIBUTORS, INC.
General Distributors
85 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON
LOS ANGELES
CHICAGO NEW YORK

Banks Now on Par With Brokers In Marginal Security Purchases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 26—The Federal Reserve Board prescribed yesterday a 55 per cent minimum margin for purchasers of stocks through either banks or brokers. The ruling becomes effective May 1.

This places banks on the same basis as brokers and dealers so far as the purchasing or carrying of stocks registered on national securities exchanges are concerned.

The board also issued regulations covering the activities of the new federal open market committee, which is given authority to determine the amounts of Government securities bought and sold by the Federal Reserve Banks.

Rulings Announced

Regulation U was issued by the board, pertaining to securities traded in or held by banks. Announcement was also made that Regulation T, which applied to loans by brokers, dealers and members of national securities exchanges had been modified so as to make applicable to brokers and dealers the same margin requirements that have been determined for loans by banks on equity securities. The rule pertaining to brokers is effective April 1.

"The regulation is not retroactive. It does not restrict the right of a bank to extend credit, whether on securities or otherwise, for any commercial, agricultural, or industrial purpose, or for any other purpose except the purchasing or carrying of stocks registered on a national securities exchange.

"The regulation does not prevent a bank from taking for any loan collateral in addition to that required by the regulation, nor does it require a bank to reduce any loan, to obtain additional collateral for any outstanding loan, or to call any outstanding loan because of insufficient collateral."

Thus, it was said, all accounts on the books of the banks on May 1 will be exempted from the regulation, except, of course, purchases made after that date.

"The maximum loan value applying to registered stocks has been fixed at 45 per cent of current market value, which is the percentage now applicable, under regulation T, to three fourths of the trading on the exchanges at the present time," the statement said.

What Banks May Do

"On and after May 1, 1936," said the regulation, "no bank shall make any loan secured directly or indirectly by any stock for the purpose of purchasing or carrying any stock registered on a national securities exchange in an amount exceeding the maximum loan value of the collateral, as prescribed from time to time for stocks in the supplement to this regulation and as determined by the bank in good faith for any collateral other than stocks."

The World's Business

Colonel Knox as a Tariff Reducer—Protecting Living Standards—the Argument Analyzed

By H. B. E.

COLONEL KNOX is gradually developing the program which he would have the Republican Party adopt under his leadership. This week he attacked high tariffs. Inferentially, therefore, an all-round reduction in the present schedules is a plank in his program. Tell it not in Gath, but this is exactly what the "brain trust" attached to the Republican National Committee in Washington is said to be working on.

The Republican candidate contended that some of the conditions which formerly justified a high protective tariff no longer exist. These conditions are very obvious. American industries are among the most efficient in the world. Nations will not buy from America unless America also buys from them. America is a creditor, instead of a debtor, nation. Colonel Knox, as I say, admitted all this. Then, as if feeling that he had been somewhat rash for a Republican candidate, he added hastily, "What we really have to protect now is our standard of living—and that means protecting ourselves against excessive importations from countries with low standards of living."

And so Colonel Knox spoiled his enlistment among the lower-tariffists. For his qualification is precisely the one that has been responsible for what he calls the "strange development" in American history that, no matter whether Republicans or Democrats are in power, "we have more or less continuously raised our tariff walls." The alleged need to protect America's living standard is the excuse for all the modern boosts. It is the last excuse of a series which have overridden the arguments based upon the change in American conditions since Alexander Hamilton's "infant industry" justification no longer could be used for tariff protection.

* * *

Alexander Hamilton, father of the protective tariff, would not have recognized the progeny of his "infant industry" argument. Modern arguments he would have condemned forever as rationalizations of a bounty system. As for the latter-day plea for a tariff in preservation of the American standard of living, he would have pointed out that there is no such thing as a national standard of living. Standards are purely local. In the South, where the lowest prevail, there is the one that keeps the sharecroppers close to the starvation line. Then there is the one obtaining in Detroit, which is probably the highest. These two are as different as chalk and cheese. If a statistical disabusing of a national standard of living is required, think of the amazing variation in income per head in the individual states, from $1365 in New York to $261 in North Carolina.

How does the tariff affect these illustrations? One certainly cannot obtain any pro-tariff argument out of them. North Carolina's low standard—obtained from the selling of cotton textiles—is as much tariff-protected as is New York's high standard. Detroit, with its extremely high standard, is not tariff-protected at all; indeed, any advance in standards, according to the automobile manufacturers, is dependent upon lowering tariffs, so that a world enabled to sell to America might buy Detroit automobiles. And the South is increasingly of the opinion that its low standards would improve greatly if there were a general lowering of tariff barriers.

* * *

Higher tariff talk is concerned with the national living standard. Higher tariff action is based upon the maintenance of *local* standards. And yet you will find nobody able to produce any reliable yardstick of a local standard said to be in need of tariff protection. It would look rather odd, of example, to uphold North Carolina's wage scale as an example of American superiority in living standards. So the argument boils down to the necessity of preserving a local industry. No matter how inefficient or high-cost that industry may be, its retention is somehow translated as the preservation of living standards. This is what has made the tariff, as Mr. Hoover has observed, "a purely local problem."

The tariff, of course, should be a national problem. By allowing it to sink into a local problem, the War among the States was fomented. In the Depression the local approach to tariff determination, redounding as it did so greatly to the benefit of the East, intensified a conflict between East and, this time, West. The conflict was canalized in the presidential election of 1932. And, as the price for past tariff favors, the East has since had to submit to a subsidy scheme for the western farmers. The industrialists had been getting "theirs," and the farmers, through the ballot box, determined to obtain a *quid pro quo*. No New Deal idea has become more embedded in the ideology of the nation than the idea that the agrarians are entitled to an equivalent to the protective tariff. It will no doubt persist whether the next administration is Republican or Democrat. Instead of leveling off one vested interest, the way out has been seen in the creation of innumerable vested interests.

* * *

How persuasive appear anti-tariff arguments when explained as local problems was revealed to me in a recent edition of "The March of Time." The edition dealt with the protests on the part of a local industry against a particular tariff reduction supposedly under consideration in the recent Canadian-American negotiations for a trade agreement. So vivid were the pictorial illustrations that one *knew* that if that reduction were made, ruin would overwhelm that industry. The scene then shifted to Washington. An agreement was reached, but without that reduction, and the news came back to the locality. An overwhelming shadow of gloom gave place to jubilation. An industry (and a locality) had been saved. Involuntarily a lady behind me in the theater exclaimed, "whoever could have proposed such a thing!" I couldn't blame her. Judged from the manner in which the tariff argument was presented, one would have imagined that the proposers were not only crazy, but positively wicked. I do not think that "The March of Time" was purposely tendencious, though in the last edition I saw, Governor Eugene Talmadge, pictured as the relentless foe of strike breakers, appeared as if he were a great champion of labor, when he was merely a proponent of "Georgia for the Georgians." The tariff had been put in a local setting—that's all.

It will always be in a local setting as long as local interests can be shielded behind the vagueness that "the standard of living must be protected." And by himself subscribing to the slogan Colonel Knox will never get anything done to the tariff.

Continental Can to Offer Shareholders New Stock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 26—Continental Can Company has approved a plan for the offering of rights to shareholders to subscribe for 177,679 additional common shares at the price of $60 a share in the ratio of one new share for each 15 shares owned, according to C. C. Conway, chairman of the board of the company.

"The company now has an authorized capital of 3,000,000 shares of $20 par value, of which 2,665,191 shares are outstanding, leaving 334,809 shares authorized but unissued. A total of 252,679 shares will be required to cover the offering to shareholders and employees. In order that the authorized capital may be sufficient for future needs, stockholders will also be asked to vote at such special meeting upon a proposal to increase the authorized capital stock from 3,000,000 common shares to 4,000,000 common shares," Mr. Conway reported.

"Warrants to subscribe to the additional stock offered shareholders are expected to be mailed to stockholders on or about May 5, 1936, following registration of the shares with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Sears, Roebuck Has Best Profit Since 1929 Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 26—Showing the best net earnings since 1929, Sears, Roebuck & Co. reports for the fiscal year ended Jan. 29, 1936, consolidated net profit of $21,519,218 after taxes, depreciation, special charges, reserves and contributions to employees' savings and profit-sharing pension funds, equal to $4.45 a share on 4,832,147 shares of no-par stock. This compares with net of $15,020,551 or $3.13 each on 4,794,715 shares in the preceding 12-month period.

Gross sales of the company amounted to $417,080,465, against $338,603,706. Net sales were $385,051,319, against $313,212,704, and sales of subsidiaries, $7,046,401, against $4,847,859, making total sales for the latest fiscal year $392,097,720, compared with $318,060,563 the year before.

The consolidated balance sheet of Jan. 29, last, showed current assets of $122,739,703 and current liabilities, including $18,160,000 of notes payable, of $36,609,436. A year before current assets were $99,452,386 and current liabilities, $31,889,099, including $18,877,000 notes payable.

Cash was $7,683,266, against $7,790,934. Marketable securities had a market value of $4,639,613 and book value of $3,675,168, compared with $2,495,758 and $3,592,565, respectively, on Jan. 29 1935. Inventories increased to $77,906,711 from $63,669,632. Working capital increased $18,566,979 and customers installment accounts gained $10,168,594.

On Jan. 29, 1933, the total mortgages-receivable account was $41,544,132, of which $29,465,483 was held by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and there was $3,539,721 in repossessed properties. Three years later the mortgages-receivable account stood at $16,135,634, of which $8,870,977 was held by the Metropolitan under a repurchase contract, and repossessed properties were $3,760,100.

R. E. Wood, president, said the tax bill of $6,535,704 for 1935 was $2,000,000 more than in the previous year, and the largest on record with the exception of 1918.

Reorganization For Baldwin Locomotive

NEW YORK, March 26 (AP)—George H. Houston, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works has forwarded to bondholders and stockholders a plan of reorganization calling for substantial reduction of cash requirements for fixed charges on the company's present funded debt.

This curtailment is to be accomplished, under the plan, by limiting to $200,000 the amount to be paid yearly into the sinking fund for the first mortgage bonds, and by making such annual payments optional with the company.

Another phase of the plan designed to achieve this same end would give the company the option of paying interest on the refunding mortgage bonds, first convertible series.

Flooring Prices Up 30 P. C. in Month

By the Associated Press

Chicago, March 26

OAK flooring prices have advanced 20 to 30 per cent the past 30 days and maple flooring was up 5 to 10 per cent in the past two weeks, said C. B. Cunningham, lumber broker.

He said definite trade improvement, an acute shortage of flooring grade lumber, heavy advances in rough lumber prices and a general feeling that manufacturing and overhead costs would be increased greatly through new taxation caused the increases.

Clear plain red oak flooring, Cunninghma said, cost $75 a thousand feet, wholesale, F.O.B., Chicago in 1929. In 1932 it sold as low as $38. Thirty days ago some mills quoted $48 and prices today ranged from $60 to $68.

Virginian Railway Permitted by I. C. C. To Float Big Loan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 26—Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized the Virginian Railway Company to refund $60,344,000 through which the rail company expects to save $542,700 a year for five years and about $626,700 a year from 1946 to 1966.

The issue is of first-lien and refunding-mortgage 3¾ per cent bonds, series A, due on March 1, 1966 and to be sold at 100¼ and accrued interest from March 1, 1936. They are to be exchanged for a like amount of outstanding 5 per cent first-mortgage 50-year bonds of the same company.

As a part of the Virginian's plan of refinancing, the road was authorized to have authenticated and delivered to it $9,544,000 of the new series A bonds, all but $500,000 of which would be used to reimburse the company for cancellation of that amount of the old bonds now held in its Treasury. The remaining $500,000 would go to reimburse the road for uncapitalized expenditures out of income.

In another case the commission authorized the New York Central to issue $2,593,000 of its 4 per cent serial collateral notes and to pledge $4,646,000 of 5 per cent refunding and improvement-mortgage bonds, series C, as collateral security for all notes issued under its indenture of Dec. 1, 1936, to the Bankers Trust Company.

Alfred Kauffman Elected Head of Link-Belt Co.

CHICAGO, March 26 (AP)—Alfred Kauffman has been elected president of the Link-Belt Company at a special directors' meeting, it was announced. The board accepted the resignation of George P. Torrence.

Kaufman's career with Link-Belt has taken him through many branches of the business requiring residence at various times in Philadelphia, Indianapolis and Chicago.

Four board members elected to fill expiring terms were Willington Wells, Boston, J. Reece Lewis, Philadelphia, B. A. Gayman, San Francisco, and Kauffman.

Chinese Business Hails 6 P. C. Rate On Big Refunding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Greatly to the relief of Chinese business men, China's great "refunding loan" consolidating all outstanding domestic obligations of the National Government is to pay interest of 6 per cent rather than various lower rates which had been suggested.

The loan will aggregate a value of 1,460,000,000 Chinese dollars, or around $480,000,000 in United States currency at present exchange. It will be redeemed in five periods, starting with one class of bonds due in 12 years, another in 15, a third in 18, a fourth in 21 and a final category due in 24 years, with public drawings every six months.

This plan involved exchange of the old bonds for bonds of the Consolidation Loan. Old loans, according to an official statement, were of more than 30 kinds, including both long and short-term obligations upon which principal and interest payments has been made monthly with considerable inconvenience both to government and to bondholders.

In conjunction with this consolidation loan the Government announced a Recovery (Rehabilitation) Loan for 340,000,000 Chinese dollars, or about U. S. $100,000,000, designed "to consummate the enforcement of the policy of legal tender notes, strengthen the financial organization, assist productive reconstruction, balance the receipts and disbursements of the national treasury, and provide for the sinking fund for the rehabilitation of the bond market."

Meanwhile, though Chinese financiers saw no alternative to accepting the Government's issue and in fact were glad over the interest rate, as indicated, trouble developed over the Government plan to reopen the Shanghai center of bond transactions after an 18-day closure and the opening was delayed pending discussion of demands that the Ministry of Finance ban against new transactions be lifted, that steps be taken to stabilize bond prices and that the Ministry withdraw its order requiring the handing over of actual bonds in transactions.

April Maturities Total $40,071,768

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

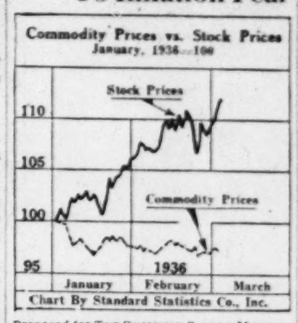
NEW YORK, March 26—Bond maturities will total $40,071,768 during April, according to Standard Statistics.

The number of bonds and notes making up the total is 110 of which 7 amount to $1,000,000 or more as follows:

April 1	Columbus Power Co. 1st 5s	$3,019,000
	Fox Film Corp. Conv. Deb 6s	1,746,600
	North American Lt. & Pwr. Co. Serial 5s	2,000,000
	Penna. R. R. Co Gen Eq. Tr. "B" 5s	1,340,000
April 15	Edison Elec Illum. (Boston) 5s	16,000,000
	New York Central R. R. Eq 4½s	1,100,000
April 28	62-72 West 47th St. Bldg. 1st Sec 6s	1,053,000

March maturities amounted to $95,890,809 and the 116 issues and portions of issues falling due in May total $48,043,400.

Price Trend Offset To Inflation Fear



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE absence of any general commodity price rise since the first of the year contradicts those who would explain new highs of the stock indexes as indicating fear of inflation.

Canadian Business Shows 8 P. C. Gain Above Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 26—Canadian business is now recovering in a satisfactory manner, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, which says that business has increased 8.2 per cent over last year.

Carloadings are down slightly and building contracts for the first two months were off nearly 25 per cent from 1935. With these two exceptions, however, all other major indexes of Canadian business show a definitely improved trend, according to the Standard Statistics Company, of New York.

One striking result of the recently initiated reciprocal trade agreement with the United States has been a tremendous increase in sales of American magazines in the Dominion, one magazine alone showing a gain of 125 per cent over last year. As a consequence the advertisement of American products in Canada has increased proportionately and it is expected that this will result in a corresponding stimulus to American sales of all kinds.

Another result of the agreement was a marked increase in exports of liquor to the United States.

With stable gold prices and heavier production, Canadian exports of metals topped exports of agricultural products for the first time last year, according to a compilation made by the Toronto Financial Post, which gave an aggregate value of $199,000,000 for metal shipments and $197,000,000 for agricultural exports. Neither gold nor wheat, however, ranks as the leading factor in the Canadian balance of payments.

Shipments of gold totaled some $100,000,000 for 1935, and of wheat $147,000,000, compared with estimated receipts of over $150,000,000 from the tourist trade, chiefly from the United States. The tourist business is continuing to expand, and recovery trends in the United States should bring this figure close to $200,000,000 this year.

Bankers Offering $75,000,000 Issue Of Eastern Gas

NEW YORK, March 26—A $75,000,000 issue of Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates first mortgage and collateral trust, Series A, 4 per cent bonds, due March 1, 1956, is being offered today by a nationwide syndicate of 55 investment banking houses, headed by First Boston Corporation and Mellon Securities Co., Inc. This offering is the second largest corporate issue placed on the market under the Securities Act of 1933. It marks the first step in simplifying the financial structure of the company which is a major unit of the Koppers group. The issue is offered at 96½ and accrued interest.

Other members of the underwriting group are:

Kidder, Peabody & Co.; Blyth & Co., Inc.; Brown Harriman & Co., Inc.; Goldman, Sachs & Co.; Lee Higginson Corporation, Edward B. Smith & Co., Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc.; Field, Glore & Co.; Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.; Hayden, Stone & Co.; White, Weld & Co.; F. S. Moseley & Co., Aldred & Co., Alex. Brown & Sons, H. M. Byllesby & Co., Inc.; Cassatt & Co., Inc.; Harris, Hall & Co., Inc.; W. E. Hutton & Co., Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.; W. C. Langley & Co., E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc.; Schoellkopf, Hutton & Pomeroy, Inc.; Central Republic Company, Coffin & Burr, Inc.; Whiting, Weeks & Knowles, Inc.; the Bancamerica-Blair Corporation; A. G. Becker & Co., E. W. Clarke & Co., R. L. Day & Co., Emmanuel & Co., Estabrook & Co., Graham, Parsons & Co.; Hayden, Miller & Co.; Hemphill, Noyes & Co.; Lawrence Leonard & Lynch; G. M-P. Murphy & Co., Otis & Co., Paine, Webber & Co.; Putnam & Co., Charles W. Scranton & Co., Singer, Deane & Scribner; Starkweather & Co., Inc.; Lawrence Stern & Co., Chas. D. Barney & Co., Burr, Gannett & Co.; Hornblower & Weeks, Jackson & Curtis, Arthur Perry & Co., Inc.; Spencer Trask & Co., Tucker, Anthony & Co.; Granbery, Safford & Co.; the Securities Company of Milwaukee, Inc., Tifft Brothers.

To Retire Other Issues

Proceeds from the sale of the bonds will be used to acquire or retire securities of subsidiaries now outstanding, including certain minority stock interests, as follows:

Redemption of eight subsidiary bond issues, aggregating $54,259,000, the most important of which are $22,672,000 of Massachusetts Gas Companies 5 per cent bonds, $15,293,000 Massachusetts Gas Companies 5½s, $10,500,000 of Boston Consolidated Gas Company 5s and $4,449,000 of Connecticut Coke Company 5s.

Acquisition of an outstanding minority interest in Koppers Coal and Transportation Company, involving $6,000,000.

Purchase of Philadelphia Coke Company 5 per cent bonds, involving $1,933,750.

Sinking Fund Requirement

Retirement of minority interests in Massachusetts Gas Companies, payment of bank loans and additions to working capital taking up the balance of the proceeds.

The new bonds will have the benefit of both a fixed sinking fund and a contingent sinking fund based on earnings. The former, beginning on March 1, 1937, is to be cumulative and is estimated to retire approximately $30,000,000 of the bonds before maturity at the rate of at least $500,000 semiannually. The contingent sinking fund will begin on June 15, 1937, and requires 10 per cent of the consolidated net earnings. On the basis of earnings in 1935, this would result in the retirement of about $180,000 bonds in addition to the fixed sinking fund.

This advertisement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of offers to buy any of these securities. The offering is made only by the Prospectus dated March 26, 1936.

NEW ISSUE

March 26, 1936

$75,000,000

Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates

(A Massachusetts Voluntary Association)

First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Bonds

Series A, 4%, Due March 1, 1956

Dated March 1, 1936

Price 96½% and Accrued Interest

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained only from such of the undersigned, or from such of the other several underwriters listed in the Prospectus, as are registered dealers in securities in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

The First Boston Corporation — Mellon Securities Company (Incorporated)

Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Lee Higginson Corporation — Stone & Webster and Blodget Incorporated — Blyth & Co., Inc. — Brown Harriman & Co. Incorporated

Goldman, Sachs & Co. — Edward B. Smith & Co. — Field, Glore & Co. — Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc.

Hayden, Stone & Co. — White, Weld & Co. — F. S. Moseley & Co. — Aldred & Co.

Alex. Brown & Sons — H. M. Byllesby and Company — Cassatt & Co. Incorporated — Harris, Hall & Company (Incorporated)

W. E. Hutton & Co. — Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. — W. C. Langley & Co. — E. H. Rollins & Sons Incorporated

Schoellkopf, Hutton & Pomeroy Incorporated — Central Republic Company — Coffin & Burr Incorporated — Whiting, Weeks & Knowles Incorporated

Texas Really Owns Its State Capitol at Last

Massive structure belonged to Chambers family until 90-year-old land claim was finally settled in 1925 when Legislature paid heirs $20,000 —Austin had only 40 inhabitants when selected as capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas—Texas is 100 years old but it has actually owned its $10,000,000 Capitol building here, erected in 1889, for but a few years. Strange and incredible as it may seem, the building and grounds, until a 90-year-old claim was finally settled recently, belonged to the Chambers family.

The State's centennial celebration this year directs attention anew to this old phase of its eventful history.

In 1839, the Congress of the Republic of Texas, under the leadership of Mireau B. Lamar, chose the little village of Waterloo, then made up of only 40 people, as the future capital of Texas. It passed a bill directing the condemnation of a certain tract of land for the site of the Capitol building. This suit was completed in the County Court at Bastrop, Texas.

Traded Land for Building

On the site, just north of the Colorado River, was built the temporary Capitol, and in 1889 a Chicago construction company built the massive Capitol in exchange for 3,000,000 acres of the public lands of Texas—land which is now valued conservatively at $10,000,000.

And around this Capitol has grown the city of Austin, now with 60,000 people.

But the land on which the Capitol was built was not legally condemned, despite the court action, because the original owner was not notified of the action.

Almost every Congress of the United States and Legislature of Texas were presented with a claim by the heirs of Gen. Thomas Jefferson Chambers, disputing the title of the State to the Capitol grounds. But they refused to hear the case, thinking, no doubt, that this was just a "crank" claim.

Famous "Chambers Claim"

Finally, R. E. Cofer, former member of the Texas Senate, became interested in the by now famous "Chambers Claim" and succeeded in bringing the papers before the Senate Finance Committee. It was convinced of the legality of the claim after an hour's hearing, and decided to recommend to the Senate that the heirs of General Chambers, Mrs. Kate Sturgis and Mrs. Stella McGregor, be paid $20,000 for the lands and improvements on the 25-acre tract.

The item passed the Senate but was refused by the House of Representatives. At the insistence of Senator John Davis, the Senate called for a joint session with the House, and at this meeting Senator Davis, a lawyer, rehearsed the claim, telling the body that if the heirs were not paid, they could legally dispossess the State from its Capitol. Many legislators felt that the statute of limitations was enough to settle the claim, but Senator Davis assured them that it was not.

When the claim was fully discussed, the appropriation was made and the 90-year-old Chambers Claim was settled for $20,000.

Ellison Photo Company

The State Capitol at Austin, Texas
This Building Cost 3,000,000 Acres of Texas Land

Drive to Promote Safety in Handling Fireworks is Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 26—Special lectures on the dangers of fireworks to be given in every school just before summer vacations begin, and the establishment of prohibitive regulations in every city and town to control the use of fireworks on the Fourth of July are recommended by Dr. Leland E. Cofer of the American Museum of Safety, in his report on accidents resulting from fireworks, just released in the current issue of Safety, official journal of the museum.

As chairman of the museum's fireworks accident-prevention committee, Dr. Cofer analyzed 3000 accidents from reports obtained through newspaper clippings and from personal correspondence. It was determined that at least 1359 were caused by "the pernicious custom growing in this country of lighting fireworks and throwing them at other persons."

Common firecrackers of just ordinary size he designated as one of the greatest public enemies in the United States during the annual July 4th celebrations. His report showed that 7738 persons were injured in fireworks accidents last year. Thirty of these accidents were fatal.

Most of the injured were children the survey showed. There was, nevertheless, evidence that adults were negligent as well.

The most dangerous age for children to play with firecrackers is between 11 and 16, said Dr. Cofer. And it was for this reason that he recommended that lectures on the dangers of fireworks be given as an annual part of the primary and high school curriculum.

He also recommended that parents personally supervise the purchasing of fireworks in order to make certain that they were bought only from reliable dealers who do not stock cheap and defective merchandise, that may cause accidents. Poorly manufactured and defective fireworks often produce trouble, he explained, through premature or delayed explosions.

"Every city and town should pass an ordinance against the throwing of lighted fireworks at passing automobiles," Dr. Coffer declared. "The penalties for this rowdyism should be made severe," he added.

Cheap goggles of fine wire mesh might be made available for the protection of persons who for general safety purposes are placed in charge of fireworks displays, Dr. Coffer concluded.

Townsend Aid Faces House Inquiry Fire

(Continued from Page 1)

bring into the open, its investigators have kept what they know to themselves and the prospects of sensational developments are unknown.

Conducted by Counsel

After the usual flashlight preliminaries, Mr. Clements, a thin, quiet-spoken man dressed in brown, took his seat at the witness table and faced his investigator, James R. Sullivan, a young Kansas City lawyer who has been retained by the committee as counsel. All eight members of the committee, two of whom are reputedly sympathetic to the Townsend movement, were present.

The examination was conducted exclusively by Mrs. Sullivan. Contrary to ordinary practice in House committees, the members did not interrupt the testimony or ask questions on their own account.

For half an hour Mr. Sullivan sought information merely on Mr. Clements' family history and background and his early education which consisted of high school and night school training.

Not Much of Economics

Next he moved into the question of the witness's knowledge of economics. Mr. Clements testified that published reports that he had spent months in an intensive study of the subject were untrue. He said he had read reports of the Brookings Institution and had heard one lecture on political economy by Prof. Edwin W. Kemmerer of Princeton University. He conceded he did not "know the difference between economy and political economy."

Mr. Sullivan then turned to Mr. Clements's business interests previous to the birth of the Townsend movement. The witness testified that from 1926 through 1928 he had been interested in the promotion of "Midway City," a real estate development near Long Beach, Calif. He knew that the surrounding territory was largely populated by retired farmers from the Midwest, but could not be sure that their average tenure of residency was only seven years as Mr. Sullivan stated.

Unable to Guess Earnings

Mr. Clements was unable to make any guess whatever as to the amount of property or profits he acquired as a result of his promotion of "Midway City," a line of questioning presumably directed at discovering how much of his present net worth has been derived from the Townsend activities.

Mr. Clements, according to his testimony, had known Dr. Townsend slightly for some years prior to their association in the movement, but their acquaintance really began in 1928. The movement was launched in the fall of 1933, but he gave only part of his time to it until April of 1934. Mr. Sullivan then directed a long succession of questions to the banking methods of the organization in its early days.

Books Not in a Mess

According to Mr. Clements' answers all banking was done with the Citizens Bank of Long Beach up until the time headquarters were moved to Los Angeles in December of 1934. He said deposits during that period totaled $43,295.43. So far as he knew no Townsend funds were ever deposited elsewhere.

He said he had never directly handled any such funds himself during this period, and had no personal knowledge whether anyone else connected with the organization had received moneys which were not deposited in the Long Beach bank.

Asked if the books during this period had not been kept so poorly that they are a "mess" and "unintelligible," Mr. Clements insisted that they had been kept as well as their limited funds and staff could keep them, and that they were not, in his opinion, in a "mess."

Praises Committee Members

Incidental to the general line of questioning, Mr. Clements was asked to testify to the behavior of committee investigators who were sent to Townsend headquarters to examine books and records. Recently Representative Charles Kramer (D) of California declared on the floor of the House that they had employed "back-alley tactics" and "bullying."

Mr. Clements testified that on the contrary they were "extremely courteous" and "gentlemanly" in all their dealings with members and employees of the organization. He knew of no evidence to support the contention that they had behaved in the manner described by Mr. Kramer.

'Italian' Symphony Presents Mendelssohn in Festal Mood

Review of Recordings

If you should mention spring, the chances are that many of your hearers would think of Mendelssohn's "Spring Song" immediately, so closely is this composer linked with the vernal season. Appropriately, therefore, RCA-Victor has chosen a Mendelssohn work, the Symphony No. 4 in A major ("Italian") to head its current list of releases. This album is the first major Mendelssohn work recorded under the new RCA high fidelity system, though it is the second major work of this composer to be put on wax. The violin concerto has been done by Fritz Kreisler and the Berlin State Opera Orchestra.

The "Italian" sympnony is also the third of the series of four major works recorded by the Boston Symphony Orchestra under Dr. Serge Koussevitzky in its last recording session for RCA. The Sibelius second symphony and the Strauss "Also Sprach Zarathustra" preceded the Mendelssohn; and only the Beethoven eighth symphony remains in the unreleased category.

Mendelssohn music is strongly influenced by his reading and his travels. His "Midsummer Night's Dream" came from his early admiration for Shakespeare. His subsequent residence in England and journey to Scotland resulted in the "Scotch" symphony (No. 3), and the "Fingal's Cave" overture.

Having been commissioned by the Philharmonic Society of London in 1832 to write a vocal work, an overture and a symphony, he reverted to Italian experiences for background for his symphony. Mendelssohn was in Rome at a time of popular festivals incidental to a papal coronation, which he witnessed.

Inasmuch as he was favored with genius, inherited wealth and a happy marriage, his music has few sad moments. Italy's sights and sounds have left their impression upon the rhythm of the symphony if not so much on the actual content.

The first movement of No. 4 has a Mozartian and Haydenesque gaiety, while the second reveals the melodious Mendelssohn of the "Songs Without Words." It is said that if the melody of this movement had been lifted out bodily, it might have been as popular as the "Spring Song." A hearing convinces one of this. The third movement is an unusually tuneful and lively scherzo expressive, perhaps, of the laughing, thronging festival crowds. The French horn passages are to be noted in this movement, for Dr. Koussevitzky gave careful attention to them in the recording last year.

The last movement of the "Italian" symphony is a vigorous dance, closing with a tarantella, which is even faster and more furious than the saltarello. In all, this is a pleasant album meant to be enjoyed between the sterner stuff of Beethoven or Wagner.

Orchestral

Mendelssohn: Symphony No. 4 in A Major (Italian), played by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Three Victor records in album.

Stravinsky: Suite from "The Fire-Bird," played by Leopold Stokowski and the Philadelphia Orchestra. Three Victor records in album. This is the orchestral suite rescored from the ballet originally presented in Paris in 1910. It is the more conventional Stravinsky of the days before the "Rite of Spring." The suite tells of the adventures of Prince Ivan in the domain of Kastchei, the ogre. Ivan is helped by the magic fire bird and meets the Princess. This music which is beautifully recorded and well played is definitely dated. But it preserves admirably the air of fantasy and make believe consistent with the adventures of Ivan. One wonders though after hearing it whether it eventually may pass into the limbo of the Peer Gynt suite. The Berceuse from this suite has already earned a popular reputation and is heard more often than the entire suite.

Arnold Zemachson: Chorale and Fugue in D Minor, played by the Minneapolis Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor. Victor 12-inch record. This composition by a modern composer is frankly patterned after Bach and in spots closely resembles his Fantasia and Fugue in G Minor. Nevertheless it is a worthy piece, well played, which shows that the old master still remains a fascinating model for contemporary composers.

Hal McDonald: Rhumba, from Rhumba Symphony, played by Leopold Stokowski and the Philadelphia Orchestra. Victor 12-inch record. This, as in other attempts by symphony orchestras to catch the popular rhythms of the day, somehow fails to come off. Symphony musicians in this country, most of whom are French and German, are simply not geared to American tempo. This selection, which is taken at too fast a tempo, approximates the rhumba rhythm but fails to catch its intimate tempo. The Dance of the Workers on the other side is a composition apparently of sociological significance and is a work expressive of group industry.

Verdi: Grand March—Aida, and **Elgar: Pomp and Circumstance,** played by Boston "Pops" Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler, conductor. Victor 12-inch record. These two familiar pieces will make excellent additions to one's standard library.

Vocal

Wagner: Elizabeth's Prayer, from Tannhäuser, sung by Kirsten Flagstad, soprano, Hans Lange, conductor. Victor 12-inch record. This aria occurs at the beginning of the third act of "Tannhäuser" as Elizabeth pleads for forgiveness for Tannhäuser. Mme. Flagstad gives a moving version of this aria.

Popular

"Swing" music has helped to revive some of the popular dance "classics." In the current Victor releases the most outstanding is Paul Whiteman's "Dardanella" and "Avalon," the former of which features a trumpet chorus by the legendary Bix Biederbeck, and which proves that Mr. Whiteman early exploited many orchestral tricks which seem new today. Then there are the "Basin Street Blues" coupled with "When Buddha Smiles," by Benny Goodman's Orchestra, currently one of the top "swing" masters. Lastly the individual "Fats" Waller with his piano does a fast version of "Somebody Stole My Gal" and a slower "Sugar Blues."

In the modern swing group in fast tempo are Tommy Dorsey's "I've Got a Note," a good fast tune with some superb tromboming by Tommy himself, coupled with "I'm Gettin' Sentimental Over You," his identifying theme song. In the fast category are "Fats" Waller's "Oooh! Look-a There, Ain't She Pretty?" a swift rendition featured by clarinet and trumpet work, and, on the other side, "That Never to Be Forgotten Night." Also there is a restrained version of "Stompin' at the Savoy," with the rhythmical "Breakin' in a New Pair of Shoes," by Benny Goodman's Orchestra.

In the current popular list the most notable tunes are "Let's Face the Music and Dance" and "Let Yourself Go" from the latest Astaire-Rogers film, by Ray Noble's Orchestra; "Cling to Me" and "So This Is Heaven," smooth versions by Richard Himber's Orchestra; "Goody Goody," a "yah yah" tune combined with "It's Been So Long," by Benny Goodman's Orchestra; "Gotta Go to Work Again," a "Lazybones" type of number, opposite "Every Minute of the Hour," by Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra.

Some of the later arrivals are "Life Begins When You're in Love" tied with "Susannah" from the film "The Music Goes Round and Round," by Richard Himber; "Knick Knacks on the Mantel," a successor to "Old Spinning Wheel in the Parlor," coupled with "There's Always A Happy Ending," by Rudy Vallee in his typical swinging fashion. From England are two comedy numbers by Rudy Vallee, "He Wooed Her" and "I Can Wiggle My Ears"; "That Lovely Night in Budapest," coupled with "A Little Rendezvous in Honolulu," is a geographical excursion with Tommy Dorsey, and lastly, there is "Song of the Cello," and "You Give Me Ideas," done in the European manner by Jack Hylton of England, who is now in Chicago, though this disk was recorded in Europe.

European Releases

Orchestral

Dvorak: Slavonic Dances, Nos. 1 and 2, played by the Czech Philharmonic Orchestra under Victor Talich. H. M. V. record. Finely played and recorded. This orchestra made up of the composer's countrymen plays with rare gusto.

Weber: Concertstück for piano and orchestra, by Robert Casadeus, piano, and Orchestre Symphonique de Paris. Two Columbia records. This is the musical story of a lady and her knight who goes on Crusade, fights, and returns safely. M. Casadeus plays charmingly and the music is pleasant and easy to listen to.

Chamber Music

Beethoven: Quartet No. 15 in A Minuet, played by the Lener Quartet. Five Columbia records. This beautiful work, often called "The Thanksgiving Quartet," is superbly played and recorded. The third movement was written as a Song of Thanksgiving after Beethoven's recovery from an illness.

Mozart: Quartet in F Major (K 590), played by the Budapest String Quartet. Three H. M. V. records. The cello plays a considerable part, probably because the work was composed to the order of the King of Prussia, Frederick William II, who was a cellist himself. But it is not one of Mozart's most attractive compositions.

Instrumental

Franck: Sonata for Violin and Piano, played by Yehudi and Hephzibah Menuhin. H. M. V. records. This gifted brother and sister give a splendid rendering of this great sonata. This is likely to be Yehudi's last recording for some time, as he recently announced his intention of retiring for two years from concert work.

Schubert-arr. Liszt: Soiree de Vienne, played by Ezon Petri, pianist. Columbia record. Five waltzes which melt into one are played delightfully with admirable execution and recording.

Beethoven: Andante Favori in F major, played by Jose Iturbi, pianist H. M. V. record. The music is pleasant and the playing good.

Prokofieff: Sarcasme, No. 5, and Glazounov: Concert Etude in C major, played by Alexander Borowsky, pianist. Decca-Polydor record. One wonders why Prokofieff wrote the first item. The second piece is gay and good listening.

Miscellaneous

Dogs and Politics, dialogue by Stan and Jan. Decca record. Lovers of Devonshire dialect will enjoy this record.

For You Alone, Lucia-Tango, played by Hermann von Sachow's Orchestra. Decca record. An excellent tango.

Biggest Business Recovery Since '21 Now in Evidence

(Continued from Page 1)

while the prospects of reorganization for bankrupt roads have been substantially improved. Rail wages are now back at 1929 levels.

The automobile industry performed a remarkable feat in moving the date of the annual show forward from January to November, for the purpose of evening out employment. Naturally, the 1935 fourth-quarter automobile output showed a large increase over the same quarter of 1934. However, this made possible a correspondingly unfavorable comparison for the first quarter of this year, when output without the benefit of automobile show demand would be comparable with an old-style automobile first quarter.

To add to the unfavorable influences, almost unprecedentedly bad weather set in. Yet automobile production has held up remarkably well.

Car Sales Steadily Up

January's production was 367,252 compared with 292,785 cars for January, 1935. The February, 1936, figure was 270,000 (estimate), compared with 335,667 cars. And it is now expected that March production will exceed that of March, 1935.

Residential building activity has definitely come out of the doldrums in the last 12 months. During 1933 and 1934 the number of houses built, around 40,000, was less than 10 per cent of the annual construction during the 1920's and less than 15 per cent of estimated normal replacement requirements.

In 1935, however, residential construction jumped to 75,000 homes, and at the turn of the year estimates for 1936 were made of from 140,000 to 200,000 new homes. Present indications are that the higher of these figures will be the more accurate guess.

Federal Activities Increase

Other construction, including industrial additions and betterments, public bridges, highways, buildings, and dams, and utility generating, transmission, and distribution equipment, is also substantially above a year ago. Structural steel orders are now running close to twice the rate of a year ago.

The Federal Government's public works activities are still expanding and are expected to reach their peak this summer, though apparently no further appropriations are to be made for PWA. Railroad orders for locomotives, freight cars, and rails so far this year have exceeded the total for the entire year 1935, and have become for the first time in several years an appreciable support to steel operations. The electrical equipment industry orders on hand are 25 per cent or more above those a year ago. Refrigerator sales are above the 1929 rate.

Farm Machinery in Demand

Farm machinery makers are running at capacity. Machine tool orders, long recognized as a forecaster of business trends, took the sharpest spurt in a decade last year.

At the turn of the year the utilities were estimated to have a construction program calling for expenditures of about $370,000,000 in 1936 against $240,000,000 in 1935, but some of the 1936 program has been reduced by the Supreme Court's TVA decision. Electric power output is currently running about 10 per cent above the same date last year, and about 13 per cent above the same date of 1929. Industrial power consumption for January, the latest break-down available, was 13.8 per cent above January, 1935.

The revival in the capital goods industries has stimulated the so-called "consumers' goods" industries in traditional style as corporate and individual "investment" in new equipment is immediately translated through pay envelopes in the equipment industries into demand for more consumers' goods.

Transportation Trend Upward

Public purchases of transportation in the form of automobiles, trips to Florida, New England, Canada, and Europe are rapidly returning to or threatening to exceed 1929 levels, while passenger air travel continues to make new all-time records. Such minor barometers of prosperity as the price of diamonds, the volume of magazine advertising, attendance at motion pictures, and the sale of books all show uptrends.

Concurrent with the increased industrial activity has come a sharp increase in financial activity. Capital flotations this month, in spite of a short breathing spell in the last fortnight, are expected to top those of last July to achieve the highest month's total since the Securities Act was passed in 1933.

Moreover the nature of current financing has changed substantially. A year ago the bulk of the new offerings were in the unadventurous category of tax-exempt issues.

Utilities Spend Millions

Since that time the cities and states have completed the bulk of their financing. The utilities have done hundreds of millions of dollars of refunding, the bulk of all the financing of last year's second half. But now industrial and rail financing is coming to the fore. In addition, common stock offerings, conspicuous by their absence last year, are appearing in appreciable numbers.

The investment issues market today lacks but one indication of normality. "New money" offerings, the proceeds of which are used for additions and betterments rather than for refinancing, though momentarily expected, have not yet appeared in appreciable volume.

The sharp improvement in business in the last year has been accompanied by phenomenal and unprecedented changes in the banking picture, the complete meaning of which remains to be seen.

Gold Stocks Mount

The "monetary gold stock" of the country has increased since the middle of March, 1935, by about $1,600,000,000 to $10,175,000,000 and the reserves of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks by about $2,200,000,000 to $8,025,000,000. Bank deposits are back at 1929 highs, while commercial loans are still at 1933 lows. The bulge in deposits has been entirely due to bank purchases of government securities.

In this respect the business improvement of the last 12 months is not "sound" according to orthodox economic standards, since it depends on government credit. Canny economists do not expect the next business prosperity to be built upon the unsound credit foundations of the last one, and are not overly impressed by the fact that brokers' loans have expanded only slightly and "excess reserves" are at gargantuan levels.

Expect Weaknesses Elsewhere

They feel that the credit weakness, when it develops, will be at some other point in the general credit structure. However, the weaknesses of the 1929 prosperity were pointed out by bank economists in their incipient stages for years before they became apparent to the public.

On the other hand the improvement of the last year is in another sense "sound" according to economists' standards. It is not based on fear of rising commodity prices. The "inflation" talk rife in Wall Street a year ago has virtually disappeared. There has been no significant increase in commodity prices during the business rally, and none is expected this year.

Employment, However, Lags

One thing the business improvement of the last year has failed to do. It has made no important inroads into the total of unemployed. Much of the increase in industrial production has been effected by more efficient use of labor already employed.

The problem of "technological unemployment," poignantly raised in the last month both by the conferences between rail labor and management, and by the opening of the question of federal relief for next year, remains, after years of depression-bred search, as much of an enigma as in the forty-third year of Elizabeth when the first serious efforts to deal with unemployment relief were begun.

Arms and the Nations

(Continued from Page 1)

most informative, showing what was on hand before the present rush of air expansion began. As of today it is known only that aircraft construction is being pushed to the utmost capacity in almost every European country. Italy is supposed to be receiving 13 new planes a day from her factories. English factories are refusing commercial orders.

The 1935 air forces were approximately as follows:

	First Line Planes	Total
United States .... (Army 1061; Navy 974)	(Not thus classified)	2035
Great Britain	1250	3500 (estimate)
France	1605	3000 plus (estimate)
Italy	1400	1861
Germany	1200	2000 plus (estimate)
Russia	1250	4325
Japan .... (Army 1140; Navy 801)	1206	1950

For 1936 the United States Army and Navy have building programs contemplated which they hope will bring their combined totals to about 2400. England, as part of her rearmament program, contemplates an increase in "first line" planes to 1750, a figure which would presumably assume a total number of planes of about 5000 if the principle of a reserve and training plane for each "first line" is maintained. As for France, Italy, Germany and Russia—it can only be assumed that each one is expanding as rapidly as possible. Italy, because of her exertions for the Ethiopian war, is probably farther ahead of 1935 figures than the others.

Men Under Arms

The total number of armed forces in any country is a matter of interpretation. Until recent months Germany possessed only a small but highly trained professional force, while France, Italy, Russia and other continental powers had been building up through universal training a potential reserve equal to the total available man power of service age. England has a small professional army, backed by a volunteer force of trained reserves and the territorial army, a force comparable to the national guard in the United States. Figures for such countries are not comparable. Comparisons for 1935 and 1936 are further complicated by the fact that Italy is now half mobilized. For comparison the usual procedure is to count only the average number of daily effectives serving in the land, sea and air forces, eliminating trained reserves, militia and unofficial, semi-military groups. Using such figures where available, the total number of daily effectives of the seven powers is roughly as follows:

	1933	1934	1935	1936 (objective)
United States	210,824	223,229	226,706	259,000
Great Britain	252,191	256,100	261,983	
France	604,630	593,091	596,000	
Italy	330,950	330,619	1,202,000 (half full war strength)	
Germany	115,000	137,218	491,800	
Russia	599,700	940,000	1,185,000	
Japan	416,900	415,127	412,000	

The French decrease in 1934 is presumably due to the decrease in the length of the compulsory service period from 18 months to a year, which has since been restored. Tapering off of the Japanese figure represents reduction in numbers of reserves kept with the colors. The number of such troops was greatly increased during the Manchuria movement, and for a time was then decreased. It is suggested that probably the number has again gone up in recent months although no figures are available to the public. Throughout, the regular navy figure has been about 87,000 men and the regular army 180,000, or a total of 367,000. Some reservists are always serving, bringing the average daily effectives to a higher figure, but this is a flexible factor.

Navies

Signature in London March 25 of a new naval treaty between Britain, United States and France, opens prospects of increased building after the Washington and London naval treaties expire.

The new treaty sets no limit on the number of ships any nation may build. It sets certain limits on the sizes of ships and guns, with liberal "escape" clauses in case other powers exceed these limits. The treaty is open to accession by Japan, Italy and Russia.

Up to the present, relatively adequate figures are available on navies.

It is merely a question of choosing which are most significant. The following show both the changes in relative strength since the war and the rate at which navies are now being reconstructed.

	1919 tonnage	1931 tonnage	Present actual tonnage	New tonnage now under construction	Total present plus new tonnage
Great Britain	2,829,661	1,250,247	1,213,084	165,350	1,371,679
United States	2,067,478	1,251,840	1,087,700	280,450	1,368,060
Japan	980,426	850,328	769,997	96,707	866,704
France	799,873	628,603	585,844	190,664	776,508
Italy	434,727	403,905	405,355	113,055	508,798
Germany	116,886	.....	170,215	114,500	284,715

Due to the Washington and London naval treaties, naval strength has up to the present been the most stable and constant aspect of the armaments situation. This is rapidly changing, however, and indications point to some surprising naval developments after the present treaties expire on Dec. 31. France and Italy have already launched a new race in big 35,000-ton battleships, each having two such ships under way. Indications that England is contemplating building two more such big ships serve to aggravate the restlessness in United States navy circles where devotion to "bigness" in warships has reached its apogee. England is also planning an increase of 20 in her number of cruisers. But the new naval race is even more threatening at the lower end of the size scale. Only England and the United States can really afford the luxury of large fleets of battleships Japan contemplates expansion, not in big ships, but in smaller categories, particularly submarines, which would increase her security in Asiatic waters. Although France and Italy are building two new battleships apiece, their greatest naval efforts are in the direction of greater speed and numbers in not only small cruisers and destroyers, but also the smallest types of torpedo boats. Italy has an unknown but large number of such inexpensive but deadly weapons supposedly capable of speeds in the vicinity of 50 miles per hour. In the meantime Germany has re-entered the field of naval competition with novel types of ships which shake the treaty equilibrium.

National Defense Budgets

No greater uncertainty exists than as to comparative budget figures for national defense. From United States figures, which are published in greatest detail, it is possible to derive at least six different totals each year for national defense expenditures. From this fact it can readily be seen how easy it would be for any government desirous of concealing its appropriations for military purposes to do so. The figures derived by different persons are almost always different. And any attempt to translate them all into terms of a single coinage serves to accentuate the discrepancies due to the current imponderables of foreign exchange.

The following table, prepared in terms of national currencies by the Foreign Policy Association, gives the budget figures.

	1934	1935	1936
United States	$540,358,441	$709,933,571	$905,068,588
Great Britain	£114,900,600	£130,800,000	
France (Franc)	11,186,900,000	12,276,000,000	13,662,000,000
Italy (Lire)	4,299,800,000	9,400,000,000	
Germany (Mark)	894,300,000		
Russia (Ruble)	1,795,000,000	8,000,000,000	14,800,000,000
Japan (Yen)	937,300,000	1,021,500,000	1,059,000,000

For semi-official use in government circles in Washington the following alternate dollar version of the national defense budgets for 1935 is frequently used. It is presented here for comparison:

1935		1935	
United States	$709,933,571	Italy	618,336,003
Great Britain	709,042,400	Germany	546,173,000
France	947,640,478	Russia	5,655,000,000
		Japan	863,108,830

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PUBLIC NOTICES

CITY OF BOSTON
ORDINANCES OF 1936—CHAPTER 2.
CONCERNING
Sounding of Automobile Horns

Be it ordained by the City Council of Boston, as follows:

Section 92 of chapter 39 of the Ordinances of the City of Boston is hereby amended by adding thereto the following:

"No person shall sound an automobile horn between the hours of 11 p. m. and 7 a. m. anywhere in the City of Boston, except in cases of extreme emergency"—so that said section shall read as follows:

"The commissioner of public works shall, at the request of the hospital authorities, place and maintain a sign or signs displaying the words, 'Warning! Hospital—Make No Noise' at such points as he may determine on public streets and places in the vicinity of hospitals accommodating more than fifty patients. No foot traveller, driver of a vehicle, motorman of a street car or operator of a motor vehicle shall make any unnecessary noise in the vicinity of such hospitals so as to unreasonably disturb patients therein.

"No person shall sound an automobile horn between the hours of 11 p. m. and 7 a. m. anywhere in the City of Boston, except in cases of extreme emergency."

In City Council, March 16, 1936. Passed. Approved by the Mayor March 24, 1936.—A true copy. Attest:

W. J. DOYLE, City Clerk.

NOTICE is hereby given, That, on the eighteenth day of March, in the year nineteen hundred and thirty-six, Noble R. Steeves of Boston was duly licensed to be a Public Warehouseman within and for the City of Boston; and that he has given Bond as required by law for the faithful discharge of the duties of a Public Warehouseman.

FREDERIC W. COOK,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

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UNIVERSITY graduate desires position; accountant-bookkeeper, 13 years in charge of accounting department of corporation; tax reports. Box A-14, 712 Fulton Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SUMMER HOMES

FOR RENT — Furnished bungalow, 1-car garage, Cape Cod, 3 miles from Hyannis, Mass., near Englewood on Lewis Bay. S-8, 1218 Girard Trust Company Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing
Arcade Typewriter, 88 Boylston St., Boston

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

Our Spring Assortment of WOMEN'S
SUITS and COATS
is now at its best

Remarkable values at
$18.00
$22.75

Sizes for the Miss, Woman and Little Woman

MEIGS

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Savings Accounts Travelers Checks
Safe Deposit Boxes Christmas Club
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you

SEE NEXT PAGE

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT (Continued)

Spring and Easter Fast Arriving!

HOWLAND'S

Has the Right NEW SPRING STYLES in SHOES for All the Family.

Goodrich Silvertown Stores

Makers of the famous Golden Fly Silvertowns, 3 times safer from blow-outs at high speeds, and Electfo Pak Batteries for quick winter starting. Anti-freeze, chains, heaters

COMPLETE ONE-STOP SERVICE

911 Fairfield Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn. Phone 3-3149

SPECIAL 95c
8x7 enlargement, hand-colored and in an easel frame

Complete Photo-Finishing Service

FRITZ & HAWLEY, Inc.
BRIDGEPORT'S PHOTOGRAPHIC HEADQUARTERS
1030 Main Street

JOHN ROMANO
HAIRDRESSING

Suite 702
Bpt. City Trust Bldg. Tel. 3-4030

Gowns Suits Furs
of the Better Kind
THOMPSON'S

DANBURY

For the Whole Family!
SMART
SPRING APPAREL
J. C. Penney Co., Inc.
DANBURY, CONN.

GREENWICH

Cos Cob Cleaners and Tailors
GRISWOLD BROTHERS
Expert blocking on all knitted garments
Tel. Greenwich 2991
134 Post Road, COS COB, Conn.

MACMILLEN & CO.
"Say It With Flowers"
Seeds, Bulbs, Plants
TELE. 359 50 ARCH STREET

Monitor Readers
Hear "The Monitor Views the News" and other fine broadcasts over Short Wave Station W1XAL, Boston, with a new All-Wave
G. E. RADIO
Greenwich Electrical Co.
262 Greenwich Ave. Tele. 532

HARTFORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone: 2-3619, 1 to 4 daily, except Sat.
Look for Connecticut display advertising in the News Section.

HOT CROSS BUNS
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 Main Street 536 Asylum Street

Miss Jeannette
Hairdresser
Scientific care of Hair and Skin
OIL SHAMPOO AND WAVE $1.50
PERMANENT WAVING from $7.50 up
23 years of successful and continuous business.
504 Farmington Avenue Telephone 6-9582

4 YEARS OLD
Our advertising in the Monitor has brought to us many new and steady friends whom we appreciate. We are continuing our Monitor advertising and hope we may continue to serve you.
OLSON & JACOBSON
BEAUTY SALON
902 Main St. (Between Worth and Sage-Allen) Phone 6-1341

When It's Cleaning Time in Spring
We carry Monitor advertised
SOAP-SOAP FLAKES-CLEANSERS
M. J. BURNHAM, Inc.
West Hartford Center

WITKOWER'S
CARDS of every type for every occasion such as
Anniversary, Easter, Congratulation and every special holiday.
77 ASYLUM STREET

Cameras and Supplies
The Harvey Lewis Co.
OPTICIANS
852 MAIN STREET

MERIDEN

W. G. SCHWINK
MILK and CREAM
Pasteurized or Raw
Also VITAMIN D MILK
PHONE 1661

CUSTOM-MADE
and Ready-Made
CLOTHING
STOCKWELL'S

Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Company
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 HANOVER STREET Phone 1363

CONNECTICUT

MIDDLETOWN

CLOTHES
for
DAD and SON
R. W. Camp Co.
412-416 Main Street Phone 248

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

NEW BRITAIN

"ADAM" HATS
(America's Finest Hat)
$2.95
Men's - Young Men's - Boys'
Clothing and Furnishings
INTERWOVEN SOCKS
WUCHERT and LAKE
151 Main Street
Next to the Strand Theatre

NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CO.
Consult Us for Better Cleaning and Dyeing of Your Easter and Spring Renovating.
98 W. MAIN Phone 1323
415 W. MAIN Phone 364

MEN aren't coming from miles around to shop here without good reason. ASHLEY'S is a store for thrifty men who like value. The clothes prove it! The prices prove it!
ASHLEY'S
Men's Wear
139 Main Street, New Britain, Conn.

NEW HAVEN

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 5-2315, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained. WINTHROP AND DERBY AVE., 2-4 daily except Saturday.

Ann Allen Gowns
26 Whitney Avenue
New Haven, Conn.

The LEEPER Co.
All kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces that Heat, Air-Conditioning
42 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

Specializing in Orthopedic Extension Work

NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
138 TEMPLE ST.

THE SHOP ON WHEELS
PLUMBING, HEATING
SHEET METAL WORK
REPAIR SERVICE
CHARLES A. MENZIES, Inc.
67 WHITNEY AVENUE
Phones 3-2624, 2-1274

André & John
Hair Stylists

Permanent Waves $5.00, $8.00 and $10.00
39 CENTER STREET, Corner Church
Tel. 5-5723

Established 1900
MICHAELS
JEWELERS OPTICIANS
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven
926 CHAPEL STREET, Corner Temple

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Y* OLD*
HARD* WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

NEW LONDON

KAPLAN'S
Luggage Shop
Trunks, Bags, Suitcases
For Your Vacation Cruise
45 BANK STREET

NORWALK

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Phone: Norwalk 1042
Hours: Daily 9 a. m. to 11 a. m.

New Spring Line of
Sweaters and Slacks
for Men and Young Men
Sweaters—$1.98 to $4.98
Slacks—$4.98
Women's and Misses' Apparel
JACOBY'S
12-14 No. Main St. So. Norwalk

Florence Ostrander Tea Room
We welcome Old and New Patrons to our New Location in the
TUDOR BUILDING
87 Wall St., Norwalk Tel. 4476

TARLOR'S
Visit our New Modern Store where we carry
Typewriters, Stationery, Educational Toys, Office Equipment, etc.
44 Wall Street, Norwalk Tel. 8448

HOSIERY in New Spring Shades
Gordon - Chiffon and Service Weights $.79, $1.00 and $1.35
Kayser - Fit-All-Top, Semi-Service and Chiffon $1.25
Roman Stripe - Ringless, Chiffon and Service—$.69 and $.79—Regrain $1.35
J. I. MALLETTE
86 Washington Street South Norwalk

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK (Continued)

WE MAKE Loveliness LOVELIER
TEL. 2851
Karen Beauty Shop
Announcing the New Frederics One-Minute Permanent Wave.
All Branches of Beauty Culture.
40 No. Main St. *(One Flight Up)* So. Norwalk

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

Whitlock's Market
PRIME MEAT, FISH and POULTRY
Phone 745 16 Main St., Norwalk

"As One Individual To Another"
INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY OF NORWALK
Telephone—808—Telephone

"All the Town's Talking" about our new
GREEN ROOM
Featuring Original Models and Reproductions of Imports
MINETTE HAT CO.
132 Washington St. So. Norwalk
One Flight Up

STAMFORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
100 PROSPECT STREET
3-7535 12 to 5 p. m. daily.

MEN'S TOPCOATS
The Famous Knit Tex, Camel Hairs
English Made Harris Tweeds
25.00 to 50.00
FRANK MARTIN & SONS

The Only COMPLETE
Department Store in Stamford
★
THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 BANK STREET, STAMFORD

Siegelbaum's
WOMEN'S APPAREL
153 ATLANTIC STREET, STAMFORD, CONN.
"Facing the Park on the Square"
SMART FASHIONS
for Spring

For Easter Apparel . . .
PRINTZESS FASHIONS AND LITTLE LADY COATS AND SUITS
Exclusive at Frankel's
H. FRANKEL & SONS
262 Atlantic St., Stamford

WATERBURY

OUR yarn department is ready to serve you with the best to be obtained for knitting and crocheting. We especially recommend
BEAR BRAND YARNS
Here are a few of the outstanding yarns being used for spring and summer wear
Angel Crepe—Cassimere Sport Yarn
French Zephyr—Shetland Floss
Germantown
Twinkle Crepe—Paisley Tweed
To customers who buy all the yarn required for a garment here at one time we will give a special discount of 10% off all regular prices.
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN

THE MILLER & PECK CO.
See These New Patterns!
Armstrong's Permanent Linoleum Floors
Long-wearing—easy to take care of—and prices are reasonable.
Ask about our long payment budget plan
Goodrich Silvertown Stores
229 WEST MAIN STREET
Our aim is to please you. Everything for your car—at the lowest possible price to cut your auto expenses. We are equipped to give you Super-Service and are on duty 24 hours daily. Tires, Batteries, Radios, Heaters, Lubrication, Brake Service, Light Adjustments, Wheel Balancing
PHONE 3-4161 JOHN F. SHEA, Manager

"WEAR-EVER" SPRING SALE
—featuring six new items at reduced prices *for the month of March!*
HOWLAND-HUGHES

CLEAN CLOTHES for Easter
To look your best let Perrys put your Easter Wardrobe in shape.
PERRYS LAUNDRY
41 JEFFERSON STREET
DIAL 3-3161—3-3162

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

Frank E. Bentz *Chas. F. Galton*
BENTZ AND GALTON
GENTLEMEN *Tailors* LADIES
We carry a full line of Foreign and Domestic Woolens at prices consistent with Fine Tailoring. We invite you to inspect our Suitings for Spring and Summer wear.
21 W. SARATOGA STREET

G. W. WAGNER
Proprietor
Fidelity Barber Shop
1425 FIDELITY BUILDING

R. M. CROUSE E. S. QUARNGESSER
FRUEHAUF TRAILERS
Warner Fruehauf Trailer Co., Inc.
MAIN OFFICE
13 EAST LEE ST. PHONE SOUTH 1111
BALTIMORE - MARYLAND

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE (Continued)

JOHN H. SAUMENIG & CO.
Stationer
EASTER CARDS
229 PARK AVENUE
Engraving *Printing*
John A. Hoerr Chester P. Board

MODERN
AUTO PAINTING SERVICE
"The Better Job That You Want Is Here"
1637 E. PRESTON ST. Wolfe 1809

NEW YORK

ALBANY

John G. Myers Co.
Clearance Sale
of 500 Pairs of
Women's Shoes
Values to $10.50 $3.95
Including such famous makes as ARCH PRESERVER, TRUPOISE STYL-EEZ AND NATURAL BRIDGE
Broken Sizes and Lots
MYERS BASEMENT STORE

Visit our rearranged Furniture Floor
See the Maple Room and the New Home
•
Whitney's
ALBANY, NEW YORK

The Sherwin-Williams Co.
PAINT HEADQUARTERS
Broadway at Maiden Lane
Central Avenue at Quail Street
Tel. 4-4163

DAVID'S
34 NORTH PEARL ST.
SMART WOMEN'S APPAREL

MUHLFELDER'S
59 NO. PEARL STREET
MILLINERY - SHOES
ACCESSORIES
WEARING APPAREL

AUBURN

INSURANCE
Automobile—Fire—Compensation
Dividend Paying Companies
MERTON L. BENTLY
61 Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y.
TELEPHONE 3144

BINGHAMTON

Superior
WYOMING ANTHRACITE
"The same coal from the same mine all the time"
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES
ATLANTIC FUEL AND RANGE OIL
Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-357 GRAND AVE DIAL 7-2349

Shoes for Easter
Men's Florsheim and Bostonian
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 Court St. Dial 4-3314

You'll Lead the EASTER PARADE
in a Smart, New Spring Suit from
McLEAN'S

'blue coal'
Clean, uniform, carefully prepared, its color is your protection.
D., L. & W. Fuel & Supply Co.
Binghamton, Johnson City, Endicott

What could be smarter for EASTER
than a complete
COSTUME by SISSON'S
Sisson Bros.-Welden Co.
ESTABLISHED 1842

BRONXVILLE

Prince Matchabelli
Bronxville's Representative
EDGAR S. BELLIS
PHARMACY
116 Pondfield Road Tel. 1073

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

jeanne valentine
Paris Designer for Hats
111 AND 69 PONDFIELD ROAD

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers
Proprietor
Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 0310

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE (Continued)

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 3297

D. STRUSS Inc.
Fancy Groceries
Fruit and Vegetables
66 Pondfield Road
Tel. 5650
Heinz Food Products
The Famous 57 VARIETIES

Nicoline
HAIRDRESSING SALON
It is easy to be well groomed when you entrust yourself to our dependable services.
67 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 1101

WILLIAM
Hair Stylist

Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Facials and Cosmetics
71 Pondfield Road
Tel. 6260-6261

Estab. 1912
Fine Tailoring in All Its Branches
CLEANING
PRESSING
DULETO TAILOR
40 Palmer Ave. Tel. Bronxville 4070

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Grant 7431, 10 to 3 daily.
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

Anthracite
EGG $11.75
STOVE $12.25
NUT $12.00
PEA $10.00

Coke
EGG, STOVE, NUT $9.15
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
MARION AT ELMWOOD
DELAWARE 3300

Claremont Shop
MILLINERY
DRESSES
COATS
SUITS
475 Main Street
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Need PRINTING *in a Hurry?*
Phone GR 2164
WM. J. KELLER, Inc.
Main at Virginia
BUFFALO'S NIGHT & DAY PRINTER

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

Treadeasy Shoes for Style and Comfort
All Shoes and Fitting Guaranteed
For Men, Women and Children.

LIDDON 3100 Bailey Ave.
HELEN WEIDT SHOP
Spring and Easter Showing of
SUITS—COATS—DRESSES
MILLINERY—SLIPS
Gor-Jus Hosiery 69c, 79c, and $1.00
Open Mon., Fri., Sat. Evenings
1347 JEFFERSON AVE. GA. 6097

THERE IS NO BETTER FUEL THAN
SEMET COKE SOLVAY
Spaulding, Hedstrom & Spaulding Corp.
Genesee at Main CL 7900

The Children's Shop
1527 Hertel Avenue, Cor. Wellington Rd.
Attractive
Easter Coats, Hats, Dresses
BOYS' SUITS
Soft Toys, Novelties

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING CO. *Manufacturers*
West Utica St., Nr. Delaware
RUG CLEANING
Oriental and Domestic
Binding - Fringing - Repairing
We Sell Mothproof Pads
Phone Grant 4226
P. MASSING & SON
436 Rhode Island Street

CORTLAND

DUNN COAL CO.
Finish the season with
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
"the Coal That Satisfies."
126 ELM STREET TEL. 48

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW YORK

ELMIRA

O. J. Harm *W. A. Harm*
HARM COAL CO.
950 RING PLACE
Dial 9186 Elmira, N. Y.

GLENS FALLS

"The Store of Cheerful Service"
We specialize in ladies' Ready-to-Wear, lingerie, hosiery and a complete line of Infants and Children's Clothing.
See Our Easter Offerings.
MERKEL & GELMAN
Glens Falls, N. Y.

Queensbury Beauty Shop
ZOTOS *and* JAMAL
Machineless
PERMANENT WAVING
Mrs. Herbert Morehouse
Hotel Queensbury Telephone 2-3614

GLOVERSVILLE

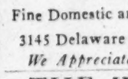
Easter Apparel
and Accessories for Women and Misses and Children
Martin & Naylor Co.

New Rooms for Old with Our
New Washable Wallpapers
COWLES, BROWN & CO.
9 North Main Street

Fuel Oil *Range Oil*
Kerosene
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

ITHACA

Grace Quick Beauty Shop
For Appointment
Phone 2047
Specializing in Ladies' Haircuts and the Machineless Permanent.
Specialist in Children's Hairdressing
405 College Avenue



We DO Appreciate Your Patronage
For Wallpaper, Paints, Linoleum and Window Shades.
Paper Hanging and Decorating
R. F. SMITH
122 WEST STATE STREET ITHACA

Flowers
•
Steele—Lounsbery
409 College Ave., Ithaca, N. Y.

JAMESTOWN

Imported English Foulard Ties, $1.50
John A. Jones
MEN'S WEAR
305 N. MAIN STREET

New Things for Spring
"Six Big Floors"

Abrahamson-Bigelow

KENMORE

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
LACKAWANNA ANTHRACITE
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD.
RI. 1320

WERNER'S
GROCERIES—DELICATESSEN
FRUITS—VEGETABLES
Fine Domestic and Imported Cheeses
3145 Delaware Ave. Ri. 2564
We Appreciate Your Patronage

THE WIGGERY
EXPERT MANICURING

Edmond Process
Permanent Waving
Hair Cutting
Marcelling
GLADYS CHANDLER
2803 DELAWARE AVENUE Ri. 2111

LARCHMONT

ESCOTT'S SERVICE, Inc.
SOCONY
REPAIRS—BATTERIES
ACCESSORIES
New Cowdrey Electric BRAKE TESTING MACHINE
will give you accurate reading of your brakes—this service is free—
41 Boston Post Road
Telephone 963

"CHATSWORTH"
"blue" COAL FUEL OIL
Expert Oil Burner Service
24 Hour Delivery and Service
Phones { Larchmont 2900 / Mamaroneck 3110 (nite emergency)

The pleasant industrious days of spring call for Lawn Rollers, Mowers, Lawn Seed, Fertilizers, Garden Tools, Flower Seeds. We have anticipated your needs.

G. W. MERRELL
1921 Palmer Ave. Phone Larch. 2460
Lawn Mowers Sharpened—Rollers Rented

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

LARCHMONT (Continued)

SPRING FLOWERS
Bring Joy and Gladness into your Home.

Grant's Greenhouses
96 Weaver Street
Tel. Larchmont 81

LOVELY
EASTER CARDS
at
Larchmont Book Shoppe
1923 PALMER AVENUE
LENDING LIBRARY

YAHN RADIO CO.
LARCHMONT'S LEADING RADIO HEADQUARTERS
1929 Palmer Ave. Tel. Larch. 2121

Long Island

BALDWIN

The Quality of Your Printing Reflects the Character of Your Business
CHARLES O. BOYER
SUPERIOR PRINTING
Tel. Freeport 5646 3 Foxhurst Rd.

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rock. 7-3710 Belle Harbor 5-3004
Stern's Bedding Co., Inc.
Linoleum—Rugs
Broadloom Carpets
Mattresses Remade and Sterilized
1909 MOTT AVE., opp. Gem Theatre
Tel. Far Rockaway 7-3338
ENGELSTEIN'S DAIRY
"Where Quality Rules"
Watch Our Window for Weekly Specials
Daily Delivery Lawrence, Cedarhurst and Woodmere
1907 MOTT AVENUE
Near Christian Science church

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst
Telephone Cedarhurst 1776
Colonial Meat Market
G. HARTMANN, Prop.
Prime Meats and Poultry
430 CENTRAL AVENUE

FLUSHING

TAILORED SUITS	$16.75 Up
DRESSES	7.95 Up
WASH FROCKS	3.95 Up
COATS	16.75 Up
KNITWEAR	16.75 Up
BLOUSES	1.95 Up
HATS	1.95 Up

The Boulevard Shop
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.
Open evenings Mon., Wed., Fri.

FREEPORT

BUSTER BROWN
BROWN for SHOES
For the Entire Family
We Specialize in Fitting the Narrow Foot
Leibert's Shoes
89 So. MAIN ST. FREEPORT

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

CHARLES MEUNIER
Great Neck Sheet Metal Work
Automobile Radiators, Tanks and Fenders Repaired. Roofing, Gutters, Leaders, Copper and Tin Work, Range and Furnace Repairing
470 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
Telephone GREAT NECK 523

BRADLEY'S
COVERED WAGON and COTTAGE RESTAURANT
Good Food
Courteous Service Cleanliness
26 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

HEMPSTEAD

Walk-Over
for Men and Woman
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

LUSH PHARMACY
FRONT and MAIN STREETS
DELICIOUS BLUE PLATE $.45
Soda Candy Films Kodaks
Toilet Articles
Free delivery
Phones Hempstead 62—Hempstead 364

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

Howland Funeral Service
Robert M. Howland, Inc.
Forty-six Greenwich Street
Hempstead, N. Y.
Tel. Hempstead 130

NASSAU LUMBER CO., INC.
Dealers in
Building Materials
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 370

GARDEN SUPPLIES
Fertilizers of All Kinds
Garden Tools, Seeds, Wheelbarrows
H. BLUMBERG & SONS, Inc.
Hardware, Linoleum, Housewares
278 Front St. Ph. Hempstead 7720
HEMPSTEAD 2323

NIDDRIE-FOSS TIRE CORP.
Distributors of
GOODRICH TIRES and PHILCO BATTERIES
TEXACO GAS and OIL
Franklin and Bedell Streets
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

Garden City 10168
THE BLACK SWAN
A Tea Room of Distinction
VICTORIA HOBERT
57 Hilton Avenue, Garden City, L. I.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

Just a reminder that we are ready to serve you, as we have in the past 8 years, taking care of your winter garments during the summer—safeguarding them against all losses.
Call Newtown 9-4576 and our bonded representative will be at your service.
We invite your inspection of our Spring line of SCARFS and CAPES
Fox Fur Shop 3746 82nd Street Est. 1908

DIXIE
Sandwich Shop and Restaurant
We Serve Dinners, Lunches, Teas Southern Cooking
OPEN FROM 7 A. M. TO 1 A. M.
3752 82nd Street Hav. 9-9422

Stanley's FURS
Made to Order. Remodeling, Cleaning and Glazing at Reasonable Prices. Storage.
86-17 ROOSEVELT AVE. Newtown 9-8650

CLARK'S
Offers You
Dresses—Suits—Coats
Better Quality—Latest Styles at Popular Prices
3744 82ND STREET

Photographs
Raphael Perlman
37-14 82nd Street Hav. 4-3990

H. N. HENSCH, Inc.
Authorized
SALES Ford SERVICE
Northern Blvd. Jackson Heights 43rd Avenue Elmhurst

Exchange Barber Shop
AND BEAUTY PARLOR
(Formerly Golden Pheasant Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor)
Cleanliness — Service — Satisfaction
8206 37TH AVENUE Hav. 9-8968

JAMAICA

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Real Estate and Mortgages
INSURANCE
In All Its Branches
170-23 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071

LYNBROOK

Having a Party?
WALTER S. MILLER, JR.
Has just the right Invitations, Table Decorations, Place Cards, Favors, Prizes, to make your party a success.
92 ATLANTIC AVE. Phone Lyn 837

MRS. SPITZER
Registered Corsetiere
A garment for every type figure. Free alterations on any price garment. Apparel and accessories for Maitron and Miss. Dresses in half sizes
67 Atlantic Ave., Corner Sunrise Highway

ANDERSON'S
We specialize in Plate Dinners and Toasted Sandwiches
Finest assortment of the leading makes of candy for Easter.
Home-made French Ice Cream
65 ATLANTIC AVE. Phone LYN. 4827

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke Coal White-Red Fuel Oil
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tele. Lynbrook 10280

M. L. LEVISON
- Hardware
- Housefurnishings
- Floor Coverings
- Nu Enamel Paints
- Complete line of Garden Tools

35 Atlantic Ave. Tel. Lyn. 75

D. & J. LEVY
CLOTHES FOR MEN
NEW SPRING STYLES
Ties—Adam Hats—Hickok Belts
Arrow Shirts—Horner Pajamas
Interwoven Socks
29 Atlantic Ave. Tel. Lyn. 2312-W

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.

COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS

Telephones | Patchogue 270 / Port Jefferson 555

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Launderers and Dry Cleaners

QUEENS VILLAGE

The German American Barber Shop
GEORGE BAAL
Expert Hair Cutting
For Men, Women and Children
Specialist in Scalp Care
213-13 JAMAICA AVENUE

Permanent Waving, Expert Hair Cutting, Dyeing, Bleaching
Ruth's First Class Cut Rate Beauty Shop
222-11 Jamaica Avenue, Queens Village, N. Y.

RICHMOND HILL

LUCK & SCHMITT
DELICATESSEN
Specializing in
HOME COOKING and BAKING
106-09 Jamaica Avenue
Phone: Richmond Hill 2-4001

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your Insurance needs:—
I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357, 8-2555

PERRON'S DELICATESSEN
105-14 Liberty Ave. Tel. Virginia 7-9091
The Home of Home Cooking
We Carry a Full Line of
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES

Vick's Service Stations
TEXACO GAS
General Auto Repairs
TIRES—BATTERIES—IGNITION
Cor. 102nd Street and Atlantic Avenue and 104th Street and Atlantic Avenue
Phone Virginia 7-4440, Cleveland 3-8789

RICHMOND HILL
Glendale

PREMIER DAIRY
SERVICE
QUALITY
LOWEST PRICES
79-39 Myrtle Ave., Cor. 79th Lane
PHONE HEGEMAN 3-7818

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

Established 1918 Virginia 7-0617-8
C. M. PERRIN
•• RADIO ••
87-22 JAMAICA AVENUE
ALL MAKES { Oil Burners and Electric Refrigerators
Sales—Installation—Maintenance

ROCKVILLE CENTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Tel. Rockville Centre 1815. 21 Yale Place, 8 a. m. to 1 p. m., daily. *Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section.*

BETTY HARRIS
Expert Corsetiere
Corsets, Corselettes
Brassieres and Bandos
of the Finest Makes
of the finest makes
266 MERRICK ROAD R. V. C. 4008

For FLOWERS *Call*
TEL. R. V. C. 410
JOSEPH SAFINA
FLORIST
28 NORTH PARK AVENUE
Formerly Perlman Flower Service

PARK GRAND SERVICE STATION
Starters
Generators and Ignition
North Park and Grand Avenue Tel. 7849

Telephone Rockville Centre 3449
NEWPORT & COLLIER, Prop.
NEWPORT GARAGE
CADILLAC and LA SALLE SERVICE
GENERAL AUTO REPAIRS
SHELL PRODUCTS DELCO BATTERIES
Cars Called For and Delivered
132-36 Long Beach Road

EXPERT DRY CLEANING
One-Day Service
No Shrinkage, Fading or Odor
Call and Delivery
MERRETT CLEANERS
60 N. Village Ave. Tel. R. V. C. 133

Permanent Wave of Distinction

PLAZA BEAUTY SHOP
274A Merrick Rd. Tel. Rockville Centre 21

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST. MAMARONECK, N. Y.

NEW YORK

MAMARONECK *(Continued)*

Telephone Larchmont 2960 Telephone Mamaroneck 2423

Dot's Beauty Shop
ELOISE HALEY
Scientific Care of Hair, Face and Hands
2 East Avenue Larchmont, N. Y. 149 Mamaroneck Avenue Mamaroneck, N. Y.

MILLWOOD

MILLWOOD COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
Millwood, N. Y. Telephone Briarcliff 2171
AUTHORIZED SWIFT'S AGENT
for their entire line of Red Steer Fertilizers (complete plant food) and
VIGORO
Cast Stone Garden Ornaments

MOUNT VERNON

Kaplan Markets INC.
ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR
53 SO. 4TH AVE. 471 SO. 5TH AVE.
TEL. OAKWOOD 5010
James D. Rough Edith C. Barletta
Edwin K. Taylor

THE FLOWER SHOPPE Inc.
45 GRAMATAN AVENUE
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Near Prospect Ave. Phone Oakwood 0101

MONARCH *Finer* FOODS
TESORO BROS.
112 PROSPECT AVE. Oakwood 6260-61

LUDVIG PAULSON
Carpenter and Builder
NEW CONSTRUCTION, REPAIRING
Remodelling, Roofing and All Work Pertaining to the Home
612 South 8th Avenue Hil. 2407

Oldest Established Jewelers in Mount Vernon
LEAB & MEYERS
GORHAM STERLING SILVER and CHINA
COMMUNITY
7 GRAMATAN AVENUE Opp. Proctor's

LUGBAUER, & SONS
Incorporated
Tailors, Cleaners and Dyers
Specializing in Furs
Invisible mending and remodeling
27 Prospect Avenue
Oakwood 3070—9225

Annesi
Shoe Repairing Shop
8 Oakley Ave., Cor. Gramatan
Phone OAKWOOD 9576

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio, Proprietor

Tel. Oakwood 9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

F. E. HOLMES & SON
P. Irving Holmes
Funeral Home
141 and 143 SOUTH FIRST AVE
Mount Vernon Oakwood 9421
59 WEST 125TH ST., N. Y. C.
Tel. Harlem 7-0956

THE Mount Vernon Trust Company
20 E. 1st St., cor. 3rd Ave.
Complete Banking Facilities
Call for a copy of "Services." Make the Trust Company YOUR Bank.

WILLIAM J. FEE
COAL CO.
COAL—COKE—FUEL OILS
Oakwood 8884-8885 15 So. 3rd Ave.
Fairbanks 4-3948 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

A Thought Now About Your
Spring Requirements in Furs
Will Save You Money—and Avoid Rush and Delay Later
Consult BEREY
(Fur Craftsman of Reliability)
Prospect, cor. Crary Ave. Oakwood 2554

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway

Agent Sinclair Refining Co., Inc.
SINCLAIR Super Flame OIL FOR HEAT
Andrew Ketterson
NEWBURGH, N. Y.
BRIDGE STREET
TEL. 3111

CLAIM ADJUSTER
Thomas Gray
Represents Insurance Companies
Twenty-five Years' Experience
OPERATES SIX COUNTIES
171 Fullerton Ave., Newburgh, N. Y.
Tel. 2630

NEW ROCHELLE

Why Experiment?
Our Corset Fitters Are Graduate Corsetieres
LA ROSE SHOPPE
525 MAIN STREET (KRESGE BLDG.)

George T. Davis, Inc.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
—Since 1864—
TELEPHONE N. R. 324
14 LE COUNT PLACE
New Rochelle, New York

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE *(Continued)*

Telephone Mamaroneck 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, *Manager*
Mamaroneck Ave. and New St.
Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Not connected with any other Individual laundry.

NUROCO "CONE-CLEANED" ANTHRACITE
The Most HEAT, with the Least ATTENTION, at the LOWEST COST.
NEW ROCHELLE COAL and LUMBER CO.
361 NORTH AVE. N. R. 1000
Also Nuroco Heating Oil

Phone for Food
NEW ROCHELLE 978-979
MAYFLOWER GROCER
F. SCHUMACHER, *Prop.*
Quality Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
661 North Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y.
(Opposite Mayflower)

You'll Find
Adorable Cottons, "Goin' to Town" Ensembles—everything to make Spring Fascinating, at the
JANE DRAKE SHOP
12 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

SLOAN'S
HOME MADE CANDIES
Novelty Gifts — Greeting Cards
RENTAL LIBRARY
(Books mostly in demand)
411 North Avenue, New Rochelle 8876
(Opp. Westchester Station)

The Log Cabin Florist
FRESH FLOWERS DAILY
TEL. N. R. 10471
647 North Avenue New Rochelle, N. Y.
(Near Mayflower)

"In the Spring a Young Man's Fancy" turns to
● SUITS ● HATS ● SHOES and SPORT OUTFITS
at
BENJAMIN'S Inc.
23 Mechanic Street New Rochelle 2393

RICHARDSON'S
(New Rochelle Furniture Exchange)
Upholsterers and Decorators
Draperies—Slip Covers
Fine Cabinet Work
Antiques Restored
51 Lawton St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Phone N. R. 3154

Henry Hairdresser
458 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK
PHONE N. R. 3552

Bassi Freres
FLORISTS
478 Main Street New Rochelle 8700

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone: Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Monday, Wednesday, Friday

Green Lantern Gift Shop
668 Nostrand Avenue
Distinctive Easter Cards and Gifts
Nevins 8-3777

MEN'S WEAR
CUTAWAY SUITS
HAND TAILORED, $34.50
ALL SIZES EXCELLENT VALUES
Featured especially for Church Ushers
SPATS, SILK GLOVES and other accessories
COLIN BROS.
1076 Flatbush Avenue, Nr. Beverly Road
Buckminster 2-1176

Seaver Bros.
7506 FIFTH AVENUE
EASTER WEAR
See our special group of Dresses at $6.95
Gloves, Hosiery, Handbags, Slips

FRED HERBST SONS
Morticians
Located in Brooklyn over 67 years
7501 FIFTH AVENUE
Shore Road 5-1600

Freda Beauty Salon
274 75th Street
Shore Road 5-9482

Jane Bates Jones
Millinery Importer
$5.95 and up
736 Flatbush Avenue
Tel. 3827 Buckminster

Easter Cards
Gifts—Novelties
Stationery—Books
DARLING & GRIMLER
750 FLATBUSH AVENUE

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan

Phone RHinelander 4-6487

Martin Theiss
FLORIST
1103 Lexington Avenue
at 77th St. Subway Station
NEW YORK CITY

The Funeral Church, Inc.
TRafalgar 7-8200
Beautiful chapel available without additional charge.
Broadway at 66th St., New York
FRANK E. CAMPBELL
Benj. Weil, Pres. *Alfred Weil, Sec.*
Telephone HARLEM 7-3987
I. WEIL SONS, Inc.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
118 East 116th Street, New York
Memorial Chapels in Various Parts of the City.

A. D. MACLAREN
Civil, Sporting and Military Bootmaker
110 PICCADILLY, LONDON, W. 1
Our Principal will be at the Commodore Hotel, New York, for one month, from March 23, 1936. He has a complete range of our entirely handmade footwear. These are made to measure and you can order with every confidence. A last is made specially for every client. A cordial invitation to inspect is extended to you.

BARBER SERVICE
In addition to our luxurious service in our splendidly appointed shop, our experts will call at your home or office anywhere in Greater New York.
The Barclay Barber Shop
BARCLAY HOTEL
111 E. 48TH ST. WI 2-5900

DISPENSING *OPTICIANS*
KOHNSTAMM--WOLFE
Incorporated
12 EAST 46TH STREET
(Between 5th and Madison)
NEW YORK CITY

UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE
DRY CLEANED
satisfactorily in your own home, if you wish
CWS QUALITY SERVICE
Carl W. Schwabe 207 West 10th St. nr. 7th Av. Ch. 3-7458

PEEKSKILL

CHEVROLET OLDSMOBILE CADILLAC LA SALLE
RIZZUTO MOTOR CO.
INCORPORATED
1049-53 PARK STREET
D. RIZZUTO, Pres. PHONES 351-352

LEONORA SEYMOUR
INSURANCES
of All Kinds
988 Main Street Phone 519-R

Fred C. Robinson
Distributor of
KEYSTONE
Paints, Varnishes, etc.
14-16 Nelson Ave., Peekskill, N. Y.
Phone 1387

Phone Peekskill 1268 *Home Cooking*
Colonial Restaurant
ANNA CUSLEE, *Prop.*
Special Attention Given to Banquets and Wedding Parties
ROOMS ACCOMMODATED
11 N. Division St., Peekskill, N. Y.

ROBINSON'S FLOWER SHOP
Flowers for All Occasions
966 Main Street Phone 94

PISANI BROS.
28 N. Division St. Phone 890W
Exclusive Footwear
NUNN BUSH, ENNA JETTICK, HEALTH SPOT

WINDSOR DRESS
900 South Street Phone 56
Fashion First Lustratone
COATS and SUITS
in all the newest colors - sizes 12 to 20
Featured Exclusively by Us

CUSTOM MADE FROCKS by "OLGA"
Only at
The John R. Jones Stores
12-16 N. DIVISION STREET

PORT CHESTER

The Morley Markets, Inc.
33 NORTH MAIN STREET
Meats, poultry, sea food. Delicatessen, fruits and vegetables.
Free delivery *Prompt Service*
PHONES 508 and 509

Boys' Easter Suits
$8.95 to $22.50
Sizes 8 years to 20 years.
I. GOLDBERG, SON
29-31 NORTH MAIN STREET

ALFRED'S
Exclusive Millinery
26 NORTH MAIN STREET
Featuring a fine line of Millinery at 1.90, 2.90 and 3.95

PORT WASHINGTON

Wyman Motor Car Co.
Gas and Oil Station—Parking Station, Service Battery, Ignition, Shop Work.
GOOD USED CARS
Phone Port Washington 1042
12 Haven Avenue

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE

CURTAIN WEEK AT LUCKEY'S
Luckey's helps homemakers with their home decorating by offering popular types of curtains at Considerable Savings.
Cottage Curtains . . . $1.00
Pongee Curtains . . . $1.74
Adjusta Net Curtains $2.50
THIRD FLOOR
Luckey Platt & Company

ALWAYS
A wide variety of
Tempting Baked Goods
at
THERESA BAKE SHOP
272 MAIN STREET, Near Market Street

SMITH BROTHERS
Have a Complete Line of
EASTER NOVELTIES and BASKETS
Now on Display
BAUER'S SHOPPE, INC.
260 MAIN STREET

Complete Showing of Easter
Dresses—Coats—Suits
Sportswear and Accessories
Moderate prices

ROCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
390 Grand Avenue
Telephone Culver 515—9-12 noon.

ELDER'S MARKET
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables
MEATS and GROCERIES
527 Monroe Avenue Monroe 1050

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL *and* SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road, East Glen. 6161

MAY RYAN
Beauty Parlor
"Frederics" Permanent Wave Specialist
80 East Ave. Stone 2723

GLENWOOD 1240
FARMEN OR LOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

McCONNELL MILK & ICE CO.
PITTSFORD, N. Y.
Sweet, Fresh, Rich Milk
with a distinctive flavor
Order a trial today of real Pasteurized Milk. Delivered everywhere in Rochester.
MONROE 6616

Madalean Becker
Beauty Shop
HAIR DRESSING
PERMANENT WAVING
All lines of beauty culture
231 Weldon St. Genesee 1527

FIRE INSURANCE AUTO
E. S. BOHACHEK, Inc.
Clinton Ave., S. at Court
Dividends Never Less Than 20%

Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
Headquarters for
EASTER GIFTS
NOVELTIES and CANDIES
39 EAST AVENUE

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

MORTGAGE MONEY
New York Life Insurance Company funds are always available for conservative loans on residential, apartment and business properties in Rochester area. Reasonable rates and prompt service assured.
Rentals Sales Mortgages Insurance
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
Corporation
802 UNION TRUST BUILDING

LEADER *leads to* BEAUTY
Leader's Cleansing Cream, Tissue Cream and Powders
All Toilet Preparations
Come in and be shown the proper use of face creams, gratis.
LEADER BEAUTY SERVICE
239 GRANITE BLDG Main 3178

The CORNUCOPIA
INC.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON DINNER
Dinners, 50c to $1.00
THE GOLDSTEIN SPECIAL
Manufacturing Tailors
Direct to Consumers
$24 $29 $34
365 Andrews Street Stone 6299

COMPLETE AUTO SERVICE
"Terms to suit your needs"
Goodrich Tires Brake Service
Goodrich Batteries Gasoline—Oil
Goodrich Batteries Radios—Accessories
GOODRICH SILVERTOWN STORES
EAST MAIN STREET AT UNION

NEW YORK

RYE

Theodore Fremd's Market
The Finest Meats and Poultry
Phone 153-152 PURCHASE ST.

Fuel Oil, Coal, Cement
Logwood or Cannel Coal for the fireplace
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
Phone 1231 99 Purchase Street

SCARSDALE

For Your Printing
SCARSDALE NEW YORK
The Printer Wick
Telephone 2222

Barnard's Pharmacy
Garth Road Phone Scarsdale 3433
'Lovell & Covel' and 'Whitman's' Easter Candy Packages and Novelties
Solid and Filled Chocolate Eggs and Bunnies
"4711" Cologne, Bath Salts, Powder and Soap

For INSURANCE
Consult FRANZ SIGEL
Vice-President and General Manager
Scarsdale Agency, Inc.
HARWOOD BUILDING Phone 2100

Gifts—Lamps
Bridge and House Accessories
Easter Greeting Cards
FRANCES S. BOYD
16 Harwood Court, Scarsdale, N. Y.
Telephone Scarsdale 1048

TELEPHONE 1661 SCARSDALE
JOHN HUTCHESON
Florist
Assortment of
EASTER PLANTS and CUT FLOWERS
45 Fenimore Road Scarsdale, N. Y.

HOMEMADE
Chocolate Bunnies, Eggs and Other EASTER NOVELTIES
Positively No Factory Goods
Linden Bros. Pastry Shop
46 GARTH ROAD, SCARSDALE, N. Y.
TEL. SCARDALE 3280

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 8866

SCHENECTADY

Women's New
DEXDALE
Sheer Silk
STOCKINGS
$1.00 pr.
The Earl Co.
430 STATE STREET TEL. 4-9111

We carry a full line of

HEINZ PRODUCTS
QUALITY GROCERIES
Full line of Battle Creek Products
Barneys
PHONE 4-4811

A THOUGHT for SCHENECTADY SHOPPERS
417 State St. Tel. 4-7711
YOU ALWAYS pay too much regardless of the price if you do not get Quality!
REMEMBER Merchandise from the Wallace Company—that fine store in Schenectady—always bears the stamp of Quality and Reliability.

The WALLACE CO.
Gifts—Prizes
Toys—Games

UNION BOOK COMPANY
257 STATE STREET
LADY LEE FASHION SHOP
"Schenectady's Smartest Shop"
Coats, Suits, Frocks of Distinction *Sizes 12 to 50*
249 STATE STREET PHONE 4-8814

SYRACUSE

DOWNYFLAKE DOUGHNUTS
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 SOUTH WARREN STREET

NEW FLOWER SHOP
Fred'k W. Bultmann
Quality Flowers at Moderate Prices
124 East Washington St., University Block
Phone 2-4421

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE *(Continued)*

STORAGE MOVING PACKING
KING
Storage Warehouse, Inc.
Phone 2-4191

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

Cake Tastes Better when it is flavored with BURNETT'S *pure* VANILLA
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables, Fruit

MAPSTONE BROS.
1911 S. SALINA STREET

H. A. HYDE
Hats from famous designers at wide range of prices. Always a group at $1.95.
435 SO. WARREN ST.

Life Insurance and Annuities
JOHN G. WINTSCH, C. L. U.
PHOENIX MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO.
of
HARTFORD, CONN.
822 Chimes Building Tel. 3-8187

Dorothy's Beauty Shoppe

Permanent Waving
Hair Tinting
All Branches of Beauty Work
945 E. Genesee Street Tel. 4-6220

UTICA

D. PRICE & CO.
The Fashion Center of Utica
Spring Fashions Are in
A collection of unusually fine Spring Fashions is now on display. Choose now and be among the first to be seen in spring togs.

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 46 Years
809 CORNELIA ST. / 208 GENESEE ST. Phones 4-3175

Style Moderate Price Quality
IRVING H. IRION
Millinery
200 Genesee Street Utica, N. Y.

MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest dollar-for-dollar values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
Just Back of Grace Church, UTICA, N. Y.

Firestone
One Stop Service
Tires, Gas, Oil, Batteries, Full Line of Accessories, Wheel Alignment, Brakes Adjusted. Washing, Lubrication.
Genesee St. at South Tels. 2-3138—2-3139

WATERTOWN

G. W. White & Son
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

New State Street Garage
A. L. Koup, Proprietor
Largest and Most Complete Service Garage in Northern New York
ESSO GASOLINE, OIL, TIRES REPAIRED
All Kinds of Mechanical Work
We Wash Cars—Our Price $1.00

Your Easter Hat Is Ready

All $1.88 None Higher
Two Entrances—107 Court and 160 Arsenal St.

Everything in Wall Paper
Fine Selection Washables
Nothing over 25c per roll
Cooper Wall Paper Stores
126 FRANKLIN STREET

GRAPOTTE'S
ARCADE SHOE STORE
Featuring Late Spring Styles
Ladies' Shoes, $5 to $9

WHITE PLAINS

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call White Plains 3367, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 to 11 daily, except Saturdays.
Look for Westchester Display Advertising in the News Section

The Hat Center of White Plains
COMPLETE SELECTION
Rough Straws, Smooth Straws
Felts Silks
JEANNE
Grand St., next to White Plains Post Office
OPEN EVENINGS

CLEANING—59c up
Suits, Coats, Dresses (plain), Bathrobes
Men's Hats Cleaned and Blocked 40c
Men's All-Wool Ready-made Suits $15 up
All Wool Slacks $3.85

CLIMAX
French Dry Cleaners and Tailor
20 Mamaroneck Ave. Tel. W. P. 6733

NEW YORK

WHITE PLAINS *(Continued)*

The New 1936
DE SOTO
NOW ON DISPLAY

Motor Associates, Inc.
76 South Lexington Avenue
Phone WHITE PLAINS 9710
Open Evenings
American-Amoco Gas

Leonard's
CUSTOM SHIRTS—NECKWEAR
PAJAMAS—HANDKERCHIEFS
HOSIERY—ACCESSORIES
48 Mamaroneck Avenue

NOW is the time to have your hair reconditioned for your Spring Permanent Wave.
Frances Fox Method
Ruth Seymour Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
173 Mamaroneck Avenue Tel. W. P. 7213

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON

If your hair isn't becoming to you, you should be coming to us!
BEAUTY SERVICE 50c
PERMANENTS $5 up
201 S. LEXINGTON AVE. Tel. 10463 W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

White Plains Produce Market
25 GROVE STREET PHONES 3130-7707
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
Complete Line of BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
We Sell RUMFORD BAKING POWDER

Your Cakes, Pies and Cookies
Baked as you would bake them
And right before your eyes!
BRADBURY'S of Westchester
35A MAMARONECK AVENUE
Service to your door Tel. W. P. 9330

Our SPRING Selections Are Ready for You!
Alterations, Remodeling
PROJANSKYS
Ladies' Custom Tailors and Furriers
146 East Post Road Tel. W. P. 1129

Gertrude Meyers Inc.
124 Mamaroneck Ave. Tel. W. P. 5921
Announces Spring and Easter Showing of Our New
SUITS—COATS—DRESSES
Sports Wear and Blouses
Tailored Suits from $16.95 up

MARGOT
136 Mamaroneck Avenue
THE RIGHT GROOMING BEGINS 'WAY UNDERNEATH WITH A PERFECTLY FITTED GIRDLE MADE BY
LILY OF FRANCE or BIEN JOLIE

J. H. EVANS & SONS Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE
Daily Service to New York City
Phone WHITE PLAINS 84

CORINNE
the Milliner
Suite 1 99 Mamaroneck Ave. Tel. W. P. 353

J. J. FOLEY COAL COMPANY
Coal and Wood
GREEN PLACE
(Near Westchester Avenue)
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 832

D. F. MURPHY
IN STONE'S CLOTHES SHOP
199 Main Street W. P. 1279

Now Showing
New Spring Gro-Tred Shoes
for Boys and Girls

SPRING SUITS and FROCKS for Sunlight Hours. Separate SKIRTS and JACKETS at prices so much sought for and rarely found.
RUTH RICHARDS
150 MAMARONECK AVENUE

MEET
the Season's new SPRING Fashions in Distinctive Coats—Dresses—Hats—Suits at
ORAM-KIRCHÉ, INC.
136-138 MAMARONECK AVENUE

YONKERS

PIERPONT'S MARKET
119 New Main Street
Tel. Yonkers 2575-2576
The BEST in MEAT - FISH and POULTRY
Ask about our Specials Wed., Fri., and Sat.

SPRING SHOWING
of Our New
1936 FASHIONS
The Fashion Shop
10 MAIN STREET

Women are talking about
UNDINE
THE NEW PERMANENT WAVE
No wires. No electricity. No harmful chemicals.
Exclusive at GLORIA'S
466 South Bway, Ent. on Radford St.
Tel. Yonkers 10230

GOSSARD FOUNDATIONS
as shown in the traveling Fashion Show of the
YONKERS HERALD STATESMAN
All garments correctly fitted.
E. H. TIMM
23 NORTH BROADWAY

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

IT IS a good thing to be rich, and a good thing to be strong; but it is a better thing to be beloved of many friends.
—EURIPIDES

Daily Features

TWO sentiments alone suffice for man, were he to live the age of the rocks: love, and the contemplation of the Deity.
—WATTS

Cartoons of the Week

—Orr in Chicago Tribune
The Nation at Its Best

—Bishop in St. Louis Star-Times
The Disturbing Headdress

—Dyson in London Herald (Copyright)
Searching Everywhere for Security

—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch
"Information, Please!"

—Duffy in Baltimore Sun
Happy Days in the Treasury Nursery

Worth Knowing

First Fog Signal in America In 1719

Capt. Hayes petitioned "that a great Gun be placed on Beacon Island to answer Ships in a fog." This was the first and only fog signal on the North American continent for 132 years. Original cannon, dated 1700 is still at the Boston Light Station, Light House Island.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BERTLE

New Testament

No. 107

J. The Apostolic Age (continued)

VII. Paul, the Apostle to the Gentiles (continued)

12. Third Missionary Journey (continued)

(4) En route to Jerusalem:
(a) At Philippi, Luke, the writer of Acts, rejoined him, Acts 20:6
(b) Sailed to Troas, remained seven days, Acts 20:6.
Raised Eutychus to life, Acts 20:7-12
(c) From Troas sailed to Miletus, through Assos, Mitylene, Chios, Samos, Acts 20:13-15
(d) At Miletus:
Discourse to the elders of the church of Ephesus, Acts 20:17-38
(e) From Miletus sailed to Tyre, through Coos, Rhodes, and Patara, Acts 21:1-3
(f) At Tyre remained seven days; advised to stay away from Jerusalem, Acts 21:4
(g) Through Ptolemais, remained one day, Acts 21:7
(h) At Caesarea:
Remained some days with Philip the Evangelist, Acts 21:8-9
Agabus, a prophet from Judea, warned Paul against going to Jerusalem, Acts 21:10-14
13. Paul in Jerusalem (fifth visit):
Arrived just before Pentecost, A. D. 60
a. Paul took a Jewish vow, Acts 21:18-26
b. Seized in the temple by the Jews from Asia, Acts 21:27-32
c. A prisoner in Jerusalem:
(1) Rescued by the chief captain, Acts 21:33-36
(a) Claimed his citizenship—a Jew, Acts 21:37-40
(b) Defense before the multitude; told life story, Acts 22:1-21
(c) Mob response, Acts 22:22-24
(d) Claimed the rights of a Roman citizen, Acts 22:25-29
d. Before the Sanhedrin (Jewish council):
(1) Rebuked the high priest Ananias, Acts 23:1-5
(2) Caused a dissension by proclaiming himself a Pharisee, Acts 23:6-10
(3) Paul's vision, Acts 23:11
e. Conspiracy of the Jews to kill Paul; defeated by h' nephew, Acts 23:12-22
f. Sent by Claudias Lysias to the governor Felix at Caesarea, Acts 23:23-35

(To Be Continued Daily)

Brevities

Punch: The employees in an American tinned-fruit factory are encouraged to sing happily at their work. So they make merry while they can.

El Paso World News: The troops will have a softer time in another war than the noncombatant, says a French prophet. There are machines now that peel potatoes.

Albany Knickerbocker Press: "Mutiny on the Bounty" is not a story of people who refused to accept relief money.

St. Louis Times-Star: The person with plenty of sand usually manages to stay off the rocks.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

"Incontrovertible proof" (H. B.)—The correspondent writes:

In one of your questions you speak of "incontrovertible proof." Is not this a solecism in language, since that which is proved is logically incapable of refutation or controversion? Is it not better to speak of "incontrovertible evidence," the nature of which would, of necessity, establish proof? Proof is either established, or there is no proof.

Here is a good question for readers of this column. Choose the side you wish to defend; and in a 50-word statement endeavor to prove (we almost said "incontrovertibly") that the adjective "incontrovertible" may, or may not, be used with "proof."

We shall not attempt to acknowledge all the statements; but we shall quote from the best of them, with due credit, in answering H. B.

Correction—In replying to J. T. L. on the subject of "downward inflection," the editor quoted from *The Speech Arts*, by Craig, but, unfortunately, allowed two mistakes in copying to pass unnoticed. The two sentences involved should have read:

1. "Use downward inflections at the end of sentences to express affirmation or conviction" (not "affirmation of conviction").
2. "Use slight upward inflections within the sentence to indicate that the thought is incomplete" (not "complete").

Incidentally, what the author has to say on other subjects than "inflection" will also well reward the reading.

For the Scrapbook

Harvest

He who sows, even with tears, the precious seed of faith, hope and love, shall doubtless come again with joy, bringing his sheaves with him, because it is the very nature of that seed to yield a joyful harvest.—*Cecil.*

Noble Sons

Some of God's noblest sons, I think, will be selected from those that know how to take wealth, with all its temptations, and maintain godliness therewith.—*H. W. Beecher.*

Love

Love is the hardest lesson in Christianity; but, for that reason, it should be most our care to learn it.—*Penn.*

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature, by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Officers

Question: Our bylaws provide that the executive board shall elect each year on a specified date the clerk, the treasurer, the librarian, and the Sunday school superintendent; and one sentence of the article reads: "All shall be eligible for reappointment, but may be dismissed at any time by a majority vote of the board."

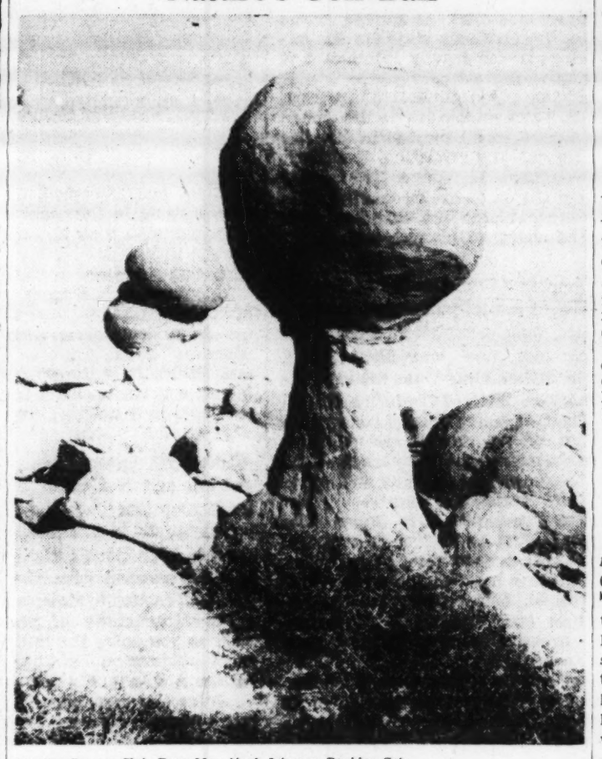
An amendment is pending, altering this sentence to read: "All shall be ineligible for re-election after serving three years, but may be dismissed at any time by a majority vote of the board." Would the adoption of this amendment automatically cancel the appointments of the officers who have been elected before the bylaw is amended to serve during 1936?

Answer: No. If worded differently (for example, if it stipulated that a member may not serve more than three successive terms), the amendment might affect the appointment of members who had previously served three successive terms; but under the wording as given, it seems not to affect them, until the time comes for the next election by the board.

Guess Again Answers (46)

1. Yes. See II Kings 21:13 (". . . and I will wipe Jerusalem as a man wipeth a dish, wiping it, and turning it upside down").
2. Yes; its observance began in the apostolic age.
3. No; to the turtle dove.
4. Yes. Manufacturers say that it is from 300-550 times sweeter.
5. No. Only about one in 16 is subject to rejection.
6. No. Newspaper editors are accustomed to estimating their readers by tripling their circulation; but magazine publishers multiply by 5.
7. Yes.
8. No. However, lengths of 4 inches have been attained by African locusts.
9. No; it is pronounced *nah-eev'*
10. No; Thackeray wrote it.

Nature's Golf Ball



Monitor Camera Club, From Mrs. Alvah Johnson, Boulder, Colo.

Pedestal Rock Near Lander, Wyoming

In Lighter Vein

Ten Days!

Policeman (to motorist): "Take it easy; didn't you see that notice—'Slow Down Here'?"

Motorist: "Yes, officer, but I thought it was describing your village."

Unnecessary

Mother: "Junior, come in and take your bath before you go over to the Browns' to supper."

Junior: "But, mother, they said it was going to be informal."

Aha!

"They call them permanent wave machines, but really," confides Alice, "they ought to call them short-wave sets."

Before Her Time

The home was one of many noted because Washington had stayed there.

Visitor: "Which room did Washington stay in?"

Maid: "Washington?"

Visitor: 'You know Washington—he stayed here."

Maid: "Oh, Mr. Washington must have stopped here before I was hired."

Generous

The young bride was extolling the virtues of her husband to a friend.

"George is just the most generous man in the world," she declared. "He gives me everything credit can buy."—*Pearson's.*

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Hanger Clothespin Bags

IF YOU want to try out a novel way to make money this spring, make some stout denim (or ticking) clothespin bags, shaping the top of bags over clothes hangers, and leaving a large bound opening in the front piece of the bag so the hand can slip in easily for the pins.

The hanger can be put on the clothesline and pushed along as the clothes are hung up. Most women like the idea, so your sales should be frequent and profitable.

Mrs. M. C. R., Boone, Iowa

Daily Anecdote

A Dream

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

SOON after Sir William Johnson had been appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs, in 1738, he wrote to England for several suits of richly laced clothes. In due time they arrived; and Hendrick, king of the five nations of Mohawks, happened to be present when they were unloaded.

With usual Indian solemnity he admired them and kept silent. Within a few days he called on Sir William, and with equal solemnity reported that he had had an important dream.

"What was the dream?" asked Sir William.

"Big white chief give chief of the Mohawks one suit from over the great water," came the reply.

The Englishman took the hint and presented him one of the richest suits.

A few days later the two met again, and Sir William with a flourish of description told of a dream he had had in which the warrior chief had given him a particular tract of land, about 5000 acres, the most valuable site on the Mohawk River.

Hendrick presented the land at once, but with this shrewd remark: "Now, Sir William, I will never dream with you again—you dream too hard for me."

For years this site was known as "Sir William's dreaming land."

Guess Again

46.

Check (√) Yes or No

(Seven out of 10 is a good score)

1. Does the Bible have anything to say on the subject of wiping dishes? (*Yes..... No.....*)
2. Is it true that Easter is the oldest of Christian festivals? (*Yes..... No.....*)
3. In Song of Solomon 2:12, does the "voice of the turtle" refer to the song of the tortoise? (*Yes..... No.....*)
4. Would it be safe to say that saccharin is 100 times sweeter than sugar? (*Yes..... No.....*)
5. Is it true that one man in every 10 applying for life insurance is rejected? (*Yes..... No.....*)
6. Do magazine publishers estimate the total number of their readers by multiplying their circulation by 3? (*Yes..... No.....*)
7. Is the cabbage regarded as the most productive green vegetable? (*Yes..... No.....*)
8. Is it true that some African locusts attain a length of 8 inches? (*Yes..... No.....*)
9. Does "naive" rhyme with "save"? (*Yes..... No.....*)
10. Did Dickens write *Pendennis?* (*Yes..... No.....*)

[Answers Appear on This Page]

What They Say

Peace

"The longest peace that we know of was the so-called Roman peace that lasted for 23 years. But this was not preserved by a world organization of separate states, but by the military power of the Roman Empire."—*Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske.*

Individuality

"Let us preserve the freedom of enterprise which has been so characteristic of the American scene. The fruits of individual effort and ability are the necessary rewards to stimulate the best human effort."
—*Dr. James S. Thomas*

Do It Better

"It is not the man who said it first, but the one who said it best If Shakespeare could improve on a thing, he did it."—*Louis K. Anspacker.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'The Veterans' Association'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Eccles, Lancs., Eng.

THREE or four years ago, a few of the retired veterans of industry in this town met daily in the open spaces of the Corporation Park, to exchange views on current events, thus creating a friendly spirit among themselves in their days of retirement.

These few veterans, feeling the loss of these meetings during inclement weather, and perceiving the possibility of growth, petitioned the Town's Parks Committee for a "place of shelter" where they could, in winter as well as summer, hold their informal meetings.

The Parks Committee very kindly acceded to the petition and erected for them a pavilion containing the necessary comforts for a club room, and adjoining the bowling greens.

After it was formally opened, the veterans (probably realizing that "Unity is Strength" even to sharing friendship) formed themselves into the "Veterans' Association."

The association has now a membership roll of 64 men retired from all branches of industry, who meet daily in the pavilion to indulge in various indoor games, read current literature (for which each member contributes a small weekly subscription), and to chat.

One of the rules of the association is that its members shall not argue on religious or political subjects, while congregated in the pavilion.

Perceiving how the association has proved so helpful in creating such a friendly spirit among the retired veterans of industry, the Town's Parks Committee is arranging to erect a similar pavilion in another park of the borough, for the use of the retired veterans of that district.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Guessing Baby Pictures

GUESSING baby pictures of one's friends is great fun at a party. It works best in a group of people who know one another well.

The hostess in inviting each guest asks him to bring along a photograph or snapshop of himself taken when a baby. A great deal of merriment will be created when these pictures have been collected and exhibited, the hostess arranging them in order and numbering each.

Each guest is given a slip of paper and is told to record his guesses, according to the numbers on the pictures. When this has been done the hostess collects the slips and marks them, the one having the highest number correct receiving a little prize.

For the benefit of all present each player must acknowledge his own picture. This causes much fun, as the comments made on the pictures by the players are often amusing.
—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Enduring Love

WE NEVER know how much one loves till we know how much he is willing to endure and suffer for us; and it is the suffering element that reassures love . . . . The characters that are great, must of necessity be characters that shall be willing, patient, and strong to endure for others. . . . To hold our nature in the willing service of another, is the divine idea of manhood, of the human character.—*H. W. Beecher.*

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Following Harkam Jaars*

By LE PELLEY

THERE'S OUR FRIEND JAARS FROM MARS NOW ---- LET'S FOLLOW HIM TONIGHT !!
HE'S GOING OUT TO THE EDGE OF TOWN
BUT HARKAM JAARS WALKS TOO FAR AND TOO FAST, AND FINALLY VANISHES INTO THE NIGHT !
WE'VE LOST HIM ALREADY --- WE MIGHT AS WELL GO HOME AND GO TO BED AND END THE ADVENTURE FOR TONIGHT
WHAT DO YOU MEAN, "END THE ADVENTURE" ??? SAY, I'VE BEEN TRAVELING TO MARS FOR THE PAST THREE NIGHTS, WITH MY BED AS A ROCKET SHIP

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Speedy Treasure Hunt*

By CARMACK

The Gloom Chasers expected their treasure hunt to be exciting but not as exciting as it turned out to be when a big steam shovel came along and started digging right smack in the middle of the lot where we had our bones hidden !
Ol' Togo and I even pitched in and sniffed and hunted for all we were worth, and although we had hidden the bones it seemed no easier for us to find them than it was for the rest of them !
SNIFF

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

The Control of Control

THE "totalitarian state" is defined by an Italian in high place as a "state of truly sovereign authority which dominates all the forces of the country. It is in constant contact with the masses, guiding their sentiments, educating them and looking after their interests."

In his latest *pronunciamento* Il Duce abolishes the Italian Chamber of Deputies. That chamber was already little more than a rubber stamp for the Dictator's decrees. By disbanding it, however, the state, *alias* Mussolini, makes "constant contact with the masses." The hand-picked National Council of Guilds, *alias* Mussolini, which displaces the parliamentary chamber, may be relied on to "guide the sentiments" of the people. The rules of the new chamber are to be determined by the Fascist Grand Council, *alias* Mussolini. Those rules will "educate" the Italians in the way they should go.

Their interests also are being tenderly looked after. For, just to round out a busy day, Signor Mussolini also "abolished" large private industries because, he said, "we are going toward the period in which these industries . . . will have to labor exclusively, or almost so, for the armed forces of the nation."

Behind this façade of Fascist altruism, brought to its present height by the desperate financial condition of Italy, all may not be as serene as the proud attitude of Il Duce implies. For instance, just how far industry will permit itself to be nationalized *in toto* is open to question. Mussolini came into power on the shoulders of the big industrialists. Nationwide strikes and consumers' co-operatives alarmed industry and they backed the leader who would smash the workers' unions and put the co-operatives out of business.

Mussolini did just that. Now the violent drop in stock prices of large private industries on the Rome Bourse immediately following the Duce's announcement shows industry is not wholly pleased with its bargain. Being taken over by a dictator may be worse than coming to terms with workers and consumers.

The state curbing of private enterprise and suppression of consumers' co-operatives, with the consequent reduction in real wages of workers in Italy, are definite results of Fascist government. Perhaps the lesson for democratic countries is that while some degree of government control over industry, large and small, is increasingly recognized as unavoidable in today's complex existence, it can only be risked if the people, by democratic means, shall control that government control. This is something that all who want self-government, whether they be industrialists or workers and consumers, would do well to remember.

Borahing From Within

HAS the senior Senator from Idaho put himself outside the Republican Party? Were he anybody but Mr. Borah, reports of his Chicago speech would leave no other conclusion possible. Not only did he say that the leaders of the party "did not respond to the need, the humanitarian demands of the American people"; he said that "10,000,000 men and women who had been reared under the traditions of the party" but who deserted to the Democrats in 1932 would "never come back" if the old leaders continue in power. Then he added:

> They say I am not a good Republican, but I am good enough Republican to fight as long as I have power against the domination of the men who brought the party to its present condition.

Of course these conclusions may be questioned. The 10,000,000 figure seems a bit high inasmuch as the Republican vote in 1932 was only about 6,000,000 below the 1928 total. And undoubtedly some people will want more proof that "these men" have handed the Republican Party over to the "interests." Are not the men now in control of the party organization very much the same men who were in control in all the years that Mr. Borah has supported the national ticket. Even the layman will wonder if it was these leaders or a depression which elected Mr. Roosevelt in 1932.

But when these things are said, considerable sympathy for Mr. Borah's case against his party's leadership remains. And more than a little admiration for his courage. He had just made a swing through Ohio and Illinois, and found the party leaders resolved at all costs to block a rank-and-file declaration in favor of Idaho's one-man party. He manifestly feels that in many states the Republican chieftains are trying to keep the delegations in their own hands by putting up "favorite sons" who are really "stalking horses," to be abandoned when the time comes and a trade can be made with the managers of the most available candidate. No one denies that such procedure makes a mockery of the primary system.

It may be that Mr. Borah's long impatience with the more conservative Republican elements has at last reached the breaking point. He may have decided there is no hope of getting the nomination himself. But no one who knows him would expect him to leave the party for that reason. And many have reasoned that his chief purpose was to bore from within, to swing his party as far as possible toward a progressive candidate and platform at Cleveland by building up delegations pledged to himself in the western states. He can still do much in that way. For he is still a party in himself.

Standing Against the Mob

IN THE spring of that fateful year 1914 there was presented in Manchester, England, a play by Mr. Galsworthy called "The Mob." The horrors of the World War had not yet beclouded the vision of mankind, but Mr. Galsworthy boldly predicted some of its ugliest manifestations—mob psychology, war hysteria and that mesmeric false patriotism which was soon to ravage the world.

The central figure of his play is Stephen More, an Under-Secretary of State, who finds his conscience will not permit him to subscribe to a frenzied impulse which is sweeping his country into what is actually a war of conquest against a weak and backward people. Political contemporaries, neighbors, friends, finally his family, are unspeakably hurt and shocked that Stephen will not go the way of the majority. In the end an infuriated mob breaks into the deserted house where Stephen lingers and, when the confusion subsides, he is lying motionless upon the floor. But Mr. Galsworthy does not leave matters thus. He rings up his curtain again to show an "Aftermath," the unveiling of a statue to Stephen More in the public square. Beneath his name an inscription is cut into the stone: "Faithful to his ideal."

Mr. Galsworthy's hypothetical war was one of aggression, and so to be condemned at the outset; but, beyond that, the author saw that mob hysteria is contagious and is not confined to the primary aggressor, for it inflames the passions of every country which becomes involved. The play is, then, as provocative today as it was all those years ago—much more so, indeed. The sort of courage which Mr. Galsworthy's hero possesses is still rare. Most of us stand fearful before the bar of public approval, so that we are unwilling independently to abide by our own highest sense of what is just.

Moral courage often demands that we stand alone and watch our contemporaries choose the opposite path. What is required is a cool reason, a clear head and the courage to uphold a peaceable and ethical adjustment of international problems. We do not have to believe with the mob that war is inevitable, for our reason tells us that there is another and a superior method of adjusting the differences of the nations. And we can have the assurance that future generations will learn to understand.

Pacific Policy

THE failure to reach an agreement between Japan and the other naval powers foreshadows a state of no-treaty naval relations in the Pacific. It makes it increasingly imperative that the American people should decide more clearly what aims their country desires to pursue in that part of the world.

It is obvious that the naval and air armaments fully adequate to insure the defense of the United States and its outlying possessions such as Alaska and Hawaii would fall considerably short of the standards necessary to support an aggressive policy in Asia. It is not too soon for Americans to begin to reflect whether they wish American naval power to be cast into the balance in the event of a new Sino-Japanese conflict or in defense of American trade interests in the Far East.

From a purely material standpoint, asserting American interests in China by a policy that would lead to a head-on collision with Japan is emphatically not worth the candle. It is perhaps not generally realized that Japan, despite its smaller size, is a much more valuable customer for the United States than is China. During the five-year period, 1926-1930, America's annual exports to Japan averaged $246,036,000 as against $109,021,000 in the case of China. This disparity was even greater in 1935.

What of the moral aspects of the situation. Theoretically world peace might be guaranteed if every power felt morally obligated to employ its armed forces against an aggressor state. But the whole trend of recent events shows that no country is today willing to pay such a price for the maintenance of international law and order. A constructive and positive peace policy, such as the Monitor advocated in its program for peace in the Pacific, may have to wait, as regards some of its details, until a more conciliatory and co-operative mood prevails in Japan. A sense of national isolation and growing financial difficulties may conduce to the appearance of such a mood in a not too distant future.

While the full realization of positive peace policies may lie in the future, American public opinion should at least be able to insure that there shall be no war policies. Foolishly provocative speeches and alarmist unfounded accusations against Japan by public men should be condemned and discouraged. Naval and armament policies in the Pacific should be shaped with a view to defense and maintenance of the status quo, not of potential strategic aggression and competition. The enormous technical difficulties, huge cost and probable ultimate political and economic futility of trying to fight a war on the other side of the Pacific should be fully weighed.

It would be a great historical tragedy if the American people should drift into policies that threaten war in the Pacific just when they are groping about for means of staying out of wars in Europe.

The Seeing Traveler

Book News of the Day

TRAVEL is mere physical motion unless the traveler brings to strange scenes an observing eye, sensitiveness to beauty, human understanding and an inner treasury of knowledge that gives meaning to the externals of foreign cultures. Louis Laloy combines all these in his quietly stimulating tour of the world, and especially the continental Far East—MIRROR OF CHINA (New York: Knopf. $2.75), translated from the French by Catherine Alison Phillips.

Twenty years ago M. Laloy's intellectual and artistic interest in China was shown by publication of his "La Musique Chinoise." He knows Chinese, is an intimate of scholars, diplomats and artists of both the Celestial Kingdom and the Republic.

* * *

When a man of such wide interests and mellowed scholarship sets off down the sea-lanes to the East, it is a wise reader who accepts the invitation to come along. The casual traveler who recalls seeing Orion striding in an armor of diamonds across Ceylon's breathing sky will gladly visit again in such charming company the main route through Port Said to Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai; and back to Europe across Siberia. To armchair travelers M. Laloy brings a delightfully informal and informative narrative.

Here is no adventure book of the usual kind. M. Laloy seldom leaves the beaten track known to all tourists in the Far East. No startling revelation of hitherto unknown facts is offered. The author achieves the rarer art of making relatively crude places like Shanghai pulse with the charm of his own culture.

* * *

At Peiping, his task is easier. Who in that city of scarlet pillars, imperial yellow-tiled roofs, incandescent white marble carvings and lotus-filled moats, has not drifted away from the machine age into the China of Confucius, of Kublai Khan, of Marco Polo, of strong government, of art, wealth and culture—China the power and glory of the East.

M. Laloy confirms in China an impression that struck this reviewer in the Imperial Museum at Nara, Japan, that East and West in the same historical periods bore certain basic resemblances to each other beneath the surface differences. M. Laloy offers the explanation that each century is "a season, whose influence extends to more than one climate."

These are meager gleams from the "Mirror of China," a mirror reflecting far more depth than do most travel books.

R. H. S.

Isle of the Inland Sea

MANY green-clad islands round whose rocky shores the sea breaks in long even lines of foam, dot the blue surface of the historic Inland Sea, that sea which has seen kingdoms rise and fall, and sixty centuries of history unwind its endless scroll. There are the Isles of Greece, Crete, Corfu, Cyprus, Rhodes, the Lesbos of Byronic verse, the Milo of Phidias' matchless marble, the Samos that Homer praised, the Ithaca where Penelope's patience was at last rewarded. There is the Capri of "South Wind" and San Michele, Malta with its memories of the great Apostle, Corsica, Sardinia and Stromboli, all with their secure places in the archives of human endeavor, with their ancient heritage of beauty, with their charm of climate and encircling azure sea.

Port of Soller, Mallorca

But there is one more, perhaps the ultimate of them all, one which shrinks not from comparison even with such islands of sweet allure as Bali, Ceylon and Tahiti. It is the Spanish Mallorca, Majorica to the ancients, rarest jewel of the jade-hued Balearic group.

* * *

Mallorca means winter sunshine, warmth and blue skies. Its very name leads your fancy to palm trees shading golden sands, to gleaming white houses perched high upon rocky promontories, to hills crowned with the remains of medieval castles, to amiable people living in the tranquillity of yesterday. And even as you enter the harbor of Palma fancy becomes reality. The emerald hills surround it and the terraced cottages that line the shore with the sea creaming against their very foundations are bathed in sunlight from morning until late afternoon. Bougainvillaea vines drape their rich purple petals around them and the green-and-gold of laden orange and tangerine trees contrast with the deep Mediterranean blue.

Mallorca is full of hills and valleys, and during the early spring days all the slopes as well as the stretches of level land are covered with almond trees in full bloom. Among them are orange and olive groves. Here and there are wells whence the water is drawn up by old-fashioned windmills. The owners of these have definite artistic conceptions and they have added color to an already lively landscape by painting the mill fans in many hues, always in a different combination.

And so to the Mallorcan countryside there is a suggestion of something very much like Alice in Wonderland. Through it all runs a pleasant little railway system, likewise highways traversed by motor omnibuses. Thus you may reach, for example, Valldemosa, where, amid groves of olive trees said to be more than a thousand years old and looking even more ancient than those in the Garden of Gethsemane, you find the picturesque Carthusian monastery where once lived, and achieved some of his finest compositions, Frederic Chopin. You are even shown the old and scarred instrument with which the master worked. Ruben Dario also lived here and wrote some of his best verse amid these inspiring surroundings.

Balearic native life is as full of color as the islands themselves. Carnivals, festivals and folk dances are as frequent as in Spain and very little of modernity has intruded itself into the ancient serenity of existence. Palma itself is a blend of the usual Mediterranean walled town of narrow streets, obscure alleys, and little, unexpected palm-shaded plazas, with something of the Moorish, suggestions of the Middle Ages and occasional remains of the really ancient. Into all this modernity has brought only such of the amenities of Europe as are necessary to provide entertainment for the English and American tourists who find here the most inexpensive living in the whole Mediterranean area, no disadvantageous "exchange" and no disposition to regard the visitor as legitimate prey.

* * *

An hour's ride by train through the olive and the almond groves and in and out of many a pretty valley brings you to Mallorca's most picturesque town, the mountain-encircled Soller, which lies in a saucerlike basin upon which you first look down from a considerable height and then reach by a winding descent that leads through numerous circular tunnels in the hills. Soller is a dream-town of the past, its life calm and unhurried, its streets shaded by palms and flanked by gardens full of ever-blooming flowers, its days full of peace.

A leisurely moving tram connects Soller with the sea through a narrow gap in the hills which is the only break in the great encircling cordon. Here is the "Port," and its gracefully curving beach, perfectly proportioned as if shaped by a human hand, is a kind of miniature of one of the famed succession of bays which make up the harbor of Rio de Janeiro. Two little promontories mark the entrance to Port Soller, a narrow way into a well-sheltered refuge from the sea where along the golden sands the many-colored Balearic fishing craft are drawn up, their brown nets drying upon the sun-bathed beach. A little white village lies comfortably along the shore and behind it the fertile meadows and the fruit orchards ascend gently to the foothills of the great mountain ranges, constituting much of the interior of the island, which look down upon the unique, half-hidden toy city of Soller.

M. T. G.

North . . South . . East . . West

Phrases Which Confuse

By Frank L. Perrin

THIS is a plea for simplified oratory, simplified campaign promises and simplified political platforms. The issues presented are not complex. The remedy, if found, can be described without resort to circumlocution or evasion. The American people have become wearied and impatient with elocutionary phrase-making and perfervid appeals to emotions and prejudices.

That political party platform which convincingly influences and gains the approval of the masses of voters before and at the time of the general elections in November next will be written in language that does not mislead or confuse. That candidate seeking the Republican nomination who most persuasively appeals to his countrymen will be that one who wisely refrains from committing himself and his party to pledges which cannot be fulfilled.

No party can profess to take pride in past performances. No party or candidate, in conditions now existing, can point a certain way out of, over, or around the economic difficulties in which nearly every country of the world has been plunged. The demand of partisans and group managers, east and west, is that ambitious or receptive candidates point the way, in advance, to political success first of all, and, meantime, to that economic haven from which our frail craft were driven by ill winds.

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Particularly do those organizations which profess to be the defenders of an older idealism in government, in finance and in industry find opportunities for placing under the searching light which they contrive and manipulate with consummate skill and polite cruelty those who dare to aspire to party leadership. The sponsors and inquisitors quite unapologetically make it clear that they are weary of listening to generalities. They have seen pictured, so many times, the promised "better way," the "more abundant life," the idealized "fuller freedom," while still waiting to be led into that intangible region of milk and honey. Now they are literally beseeching those whom they can induce to stand in the spotlight to say when the march into the economic Canaan is to begin.

In recent months, and particularly in recent weeks, it has been my good fortune to sit across the desk from four of the Republicans most prominently mentioned at the moment as the possible nominee at Cleveland. If any one of these has a formula which he will guarantee as a cure-all for what the people of the United States believe is troubling them, this was not disclosed in our rather intimate man-to-man conferences. And yet it is quite apparent that under the pressure applied by inquisitive groups which profess to be able to control an indefinite number of votes, unwilling pledges are being demanded and in some cases, reluctantly given.

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Unless the indications are misread and misconstrued the personality of the candidate named at the Republican convention will not be the chief factor determining the action of the delegates or the result of the November election. In the ranks of the so-called Grand Old Party there is found now no "Plumed Knight," no "Hero of Appomattox." No shade of glories past or of achievements promised is the aegis of the one who must go out to do battle in the cause in which he enlists. If this be true it must be the platform itself which defines the paramount issues and offers the pledge of performance.

That, literally, is the program which adherents of the Republican faith have outlined or will follow. That, at least theoretically, is the plan of strategy which the now dominant party will pledge itself to follow. But there are serious complications. The party's record embarrasses all but its titular leader and his immediate official family. Its platform pledges made at Chicago in 1932 have not been kept. The convention to be held in Philadelphia cannot consistently endorse the 1932 platform and simultaneously applaud those who have disregarded its promises. And yet that is the inevitable course which must be followed if Mr. Roosevelt is to be renominated and political precedent followed.

In the political sky there is, happily, a sign of promise, now little larger than a man's hand. But it is a harbinger of hope and a pledge of deliverance. It seems to me to be the assurance that there is being regained a degree of sanity of thinking which eventually will discover and point the way. With this return of right thinking and sound judgment there will take definite form the desire and determination to stabilize and preserve that priceless heritage of individual freedom, individual initiative and common justice which, in times of stress, seems to have been lightly regarded. These are not confusing phrases. They write the platform and provide the preface for the tenets of American faith.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Irish Sweepstakes

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a day or two all the papers will carry big headlines about the winners of the Irish Sweepstakes. Not a word will be printed about the millions of people that buy sweepstake tickets every year and never win. I have spent hundreds of dollars on all kinds of lottery tickets for the past four years and I have never won anything. It is a sucker's game from start to finish.

JOHN CARLSON

Boston.

The Wide Horizon

Labor Leans to Law

By Frederick W. Carr

FEELING its muscles swelling, organized labor recognizes that it is growing sturdier under recent legislation, and as it views its hardening sinews, labor also finds its thinking changing. The workers want more of their new food—they crave more law.

Ten years ago labor was arguing that it must do its job itself. It stood aloof from government and expected little of Washington. Echoes of this viewpoint still rumble through the labor world, though diminishing.

The trend in the ranks of organized labor today is steering toward greater dependence on legislation dealing with industrial relations.

"Where will this lead to?" asks the most thoughtful section of labor's family of officials.

The honest answer is, "We don't know."

"But my guess is," adds one of this group of labor statesmen, "that with greater legal rights in the form of statute laws enforced by the Government, the labor organizations will be obliged to accept greater responsibilities, also through laws enforced by the Government."

* * *

Labor is traveling the same new highway as the farmers—each group seeking to obtain from government what it believes is out of reach of its own effort. Meantime industry has touched government and recoiled in violent repulsion. These three great spheres of labor, farming and industry quiver as never before at their prodigious hope or danger.

The American labor movement is undergoing great changes in thought, at least among the leaders.

Bitterly opposed to the registration of aliens as a means of keeping track of non-citizens, organized labor now accepts registration of all workers as a means of administering unemployment insurance. Thus, while still objecting to passports in our political life, labor accepts the passport system in our industrial life.

This shift has been forced by the depression. Five years ago the American Federation of Labor resisted unemployment insurance. The depression pushed the labor world closer to government. Then government reached out to pull labor nearer and shorten the gap.

Two of the laws which have been recasting labor's ideas of its relations with government are the NRA and last year's legislation giving workers the right to organize and bargain with employers without interference. This latter measure is known as the National Labor Relations Board law or the Wagner-Connery Act.

The NRA stimulated labor organization. Some labor men dubbed it labor's Magna Charta, and on its collapse most were disappointed. Many workers, however, believe that labor's most important gain from the NRA has been perpetuated in the newer law. As one comments:

"The Wagner-Connery Act is a logical development of the experience which came out of the NRA."

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The tendency of labor to ask more law instead of less is not unanimous. Dispute continues over the old problem of what government can do for labor. One current of opinion is thus outlined by an international union president:

"The period has come for labor to rely almost exclusively on labor's organizations rather than on legislation.

"After labor gets certain essentials for organization, such as the right to organize and bargain collectively, established last year, then labor can depend more on its own effort and less on laws.

"From the beginning of the New Deal labor looked with considerable hope to Washington for minimum wage and maximum hour legislation. Its experience with the NRA, however, showed that without a strong organization, labor could not enforce the wage and hour provisions of the codes.

"In many cases workers were not organized at all or else not sufficiently so to require the carrying out of the labor end of a code. Where there was no organization of the men, there was no effective complaint. Law without labor organization is not enough."

* * *

In reply another union spokesman declares:

"There is no question but that such feeling is becoming more vocal than it was, but no one has any doubt that the right sort of laws will go far in the solving of labor problems or that their omission will bring injuries.

"I think the NRA was the beginning of recognition of the law of economic citizenship on the part of working men.

"Its influence means a deepening of the life of the working people."

Labor's thinking on organization and self-help is considerably formed by labor's circumstances. When labor can't get the laws it wants, it becomes more self-sufficient. When it can get its laws, it turns more to legislation.